

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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FRELIMO Chief On Independence

'WE WANT PEOPLE'S POWER IN MOZAMBIQUE'



(Left) Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) President SAMORA MOISES MACHEL and (right) FRELIMO guerrillas. Mozambique will become officially independent of Portugal on June 25.

After more than a decade of armed struggle, on June 25, Mozambique, seven times the size of its former colonizer, Portugal, with an estimated population of 8,900,000 souls, becomes independent. Separated from most of Africa by colonialists, the Republic of Mozambique will now take its rightful place among the independent nations of Africa.

The Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) indisputably led the armed struggle for the freedom of Mozambique from its formation on June 25, 1962. On June 25, 1975, FRELIMO formally takes over the reins of government with the wholehearted and total support of the Mozambique masses.

In celebration of this historic occasion THE BLACK PANTHER makes available to its readers the following interview with Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO, who will become president of independent Mozambique on June 25, 1975. This interview appears in the June issue of the magazine *Africa*, published in London.

AFRICA: Since the formation of FRELIMO in 1962, it has been a liberation front. What changes do you believe will be necessary after independence to change FRELIMO from a front into a party?

MACHEL: FRELIMO has won great prestige because it is an organization with clear structures and a clear and well defined line. It is an organization which has its work in the midst of the masses; it derives its consciousness from the masses. It is a front, to the

CENTRAL DISTRICT PHON
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Editorial

VIVA FRELIMO

In a rare departure from our general practice, this issue of THE BLACK PANTHER has an intercommunal cover story celebrating the independence of Mozambique on June 25. We do so out of our conviction that the victory achieved by the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of its vanguard, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), is of particular historic importance to the still struggling peoples of southern Africa and those of us of African descent in this country and throughout the world.

Founded on June 25, 1962, FRELIMO was forged out of a united front of three main parties and other small political groupings of different tendencies which rapidly emerged on the Mozambican political scene in the sixties. Despite continuing efforts by the Portuguese colonialists, the U.S. government and European imperialist interests to undermine and destroy the unity forged by FRELIMO, that unity held fast around the primary objective of ridding Mozambique of Portuguese colonialism.

Early in its struggle FRELIMO adopted the consistent practice of going to the people, listening to the people and learning from the people. By so doing the great debate over armed struggle versus negotiation that engaged the attention of liberation movements in the sixties barely touched Mozambique.

The people of Mozambique knew that armed struggle was necessary to crush centuries-old Portuguese colonialism as well as modern-day neocolonialism. They were eager to engage in the armed struggle. FRELIMO translated the people's will and determination into organized, disciplined action.

It was only thus that FRELIMO was able throughout its struggle to expose and defeat counterrevolutionary elements and thrusts that emerged from time to time, to avoid destructive internal divisions and to forge ahead to victory.

Only those who go to the people, listen to the people, learn from the people and translate the people's will into action have the right to call themselves the vanguard of the people's struggle for liberation anywhere on this earth.

LONG LIVE THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE!
LONG LIVE FRELIMO!



"Yes, all that smoke is amusing... particularly since it comes from such a teeny weeny fire."

An Appeal To Our Readers Thanks, Rev. And Sister Knight

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

The crossword puzzle which appeared in your May 12, 1973, edition of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper is just great. What a delightful way to stimulate and educate our people in Black awareness. Congratulations to the Riders of Richmond, Virginia, who created it. I love the inner Black beauty which they displayed.

Time and space will not permit me to commend you for this highly informative and responsive newspaper. I appreciate every article and often desire to respond to certain ones. Such as that brave, young woman from Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Miss Wright, whose letter appeared in the May 12 paper.

My own experience with trying to help a Black Brother in a Florida prison tells me that she is facing quite a task. Right on, sister! Your cause is worthy. Don't be afraid, and don't feel alone — you're not. If you get knocked down, pray, then get back up and keep on struggling. As the Pointer Sisters said, "We've gotta help this man (our man) be a better man." I do hope that Sister Gloria realizes that censorship exists and that many inmates are not permitted to receive THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. There are many constructive things which I hope she knows.

Enclosed is a money order for \$15.00. Please send me a copy of Seize the Time and Chairman Mao's 4 Minute Exercise, and accept the money as a contribution to be used where needed most. And keep up the good work.

Yours in the struggle,
Sister D. Knight
Tallahassee, Florida

P.S. This is a crossword puzzle (see page 22) which we are offering to be printed in THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper. We hope that your readers will enjoy it as much as we enjoyed creating it.

Needless to say, the puzzle is a reflection of our love and pride in and for our Black leaders. Naturally, time and space would permit us to include all of the worthy brothers and sisters who are actively involved in our struggle for justice, and survival, so we wish to add that we do appreciate them all.

Rev. & Sis. D. Knight

COMMENT

Recession Killing Black Teenagers' Hopes And Dreams

On assignment from The New York Times, Sister Charlyne Hunter interviewed scores of Black and Puerto Rican teenagers on the streets of New York to find out how this country's worsening economic crisis was affecting their lives. The story which developed is not an optimistic tale of youth entering into the mainstream of American society — rather, in vivid details, what we find is the frustration, the desperation and, ultimately, the rage of those for whom the pathway to opportunity and employment is an endless maze, leading nowhere.

CONCLUSION

Despite the frequent cynicism of young people toward college as a "social control," a way to keep people out of the job market, the attitude of Eleanor Peterson, who had to drop out of school four years ago because she was pregnant, is typical.

"I've been running back and forth to my mother's house and that's a rut. I've been running back and forth to welfare and that's a bigger rut. I'm just running around and running around."

"Now, I'm planning to go into the Army because I know that's income every month. And then after I serve my time, I can come out and the Army can take care of me for a while after I get out. They can help me go to college."

Many of the young people interviewed expressed the feeling that they were coming to the end of their patience as their options narrowed.

There is a widely held belief that young people are going to start "acting out," as the sociologist and psychiatrist describe as antisocial behavior. One young woman in the Bronx phrased it differently — "I'm ready to get down."

For in spite of all of the hardship that they know and see, they nevertheless are around them, witness stories and role

THE BLACK PANTHER

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11 WHITES, 1 BLACK

Jury Selected In
San Quentin 6 Trial

(Marin, Calif.) — After sifting through close to 1,000 prospective candidates for more than two months — possibly the longest selection process in California history — a jury of 11 Whites and one Black was sworn in last week for the frame-up trial of the San Quentin 6 at the Marin County courthouse here.

On March 31, questioning of prospective jurors began. Since that time, trial Judge Henry Broderick has consistently denied motions from defense attorneys for the six Black and Brown prison activists to question the prospective jurors on their possible racist and biased attitudes towards Third World people in general and Black and Spanish-speaking prison inmates in particular.

Noted people's attorney Charles R. Garry of San Francisco, defense advocate for Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain during this trial, has emphasized that the jury selection process is valueless unless in-depth questioning of these latent racist attitudes take place. For example, Broderick has denied attorney Garry the opportunity to ask prospective jurors, "If you were in my client's position, would you want a juror of your color to judge your guilt or innocence?" Garry says that this is the first time in his over 30 years of law practice that he has not been allowed to ask that question to prospective jurors.

Another of the more blatant absurdities of the jury selection process has been Judge Broderick's instructions to the potential jurors to "disregard and ignore."

(1) The fact that five of the six defendants are chained and shackled in their chairs, limiting their movement and their ability to communicate with their defense attorneys; and

(2) The fact that the trial is taking place in a specially constructed courtroom, replete with a chain-distorting, bullet-proof plexiglass wall that separates the actual courtroom from the spectator section.

Judge Broderick told the prospective jurors in this regard that they were "not to question" the dehumanizing treatment of the Six nor "to assume possible violent tendencies or guilt or innocence" based upon the chains and the plexiglass partition.

BOB HEARD VICTIM OF COURT
INJUSTICE

B.P.P. Member Convicted
For Police Failure To
"Get" Huey Newton

(Oakland, Calif.) — On one more demonstration of rank injustice by the courts of this land, Black Panther Party member Robert Heard was convicted of three felony counts and a misdemeanor on June 10 in Alameda County Superior Court. The jury was unable to agree on a fifth felony count. July 2 was set for sentencing and the setting of a retrial date on the fifth count.

Following a week-long trial in which Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton was more on trial than Robert Heard, a jury, including three Blacks, found Bob guilty of assault on a police officer, harboring Huey Newton, carrying a concealed weapon and possession of a loaded firearm.



Framed B.P.P. member BOB HEARD (left) and his astute defense attorney, JOHN GEORGE.

Despite a brilliant defense by prominent Oakland attorney John George, it was clear from the outset that Superior Court Judge Stanley Golde and prosecutor

Tom Orloff were determined to obtain a conviction.

Golde denied a defense motion requesting permission of the court to obtain a deposition from Huey P. Newton, now in enforced exile in Cuba. John George had explained to the court that such a deposition would clear Bob of the charges since Huey P. Newton was directly involved in the incidents and since the chief prosecution witnesses were the two Black policemen involved — Whitfield and Tyson.

Golde also refused to permit testimony before the jury of the fact that Whitfield had been suspended from the Oakland Police Department for stealing from a local department store and failing a lie detector test some months earlier.

PHONY CHARGES

The phony charges arose from an incident that occurred on July 30, 1974, in a local bar and restaurant when Huey Newton and Bob Heard were deliberately provoked and assaulted and finally held at gun point by Whitfield and Tyson. A squad of Oakland uniformed and plain-clothed policemen as well as armed agents of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms further assaulted Newton and several members of the Black Panther Party during the arrest.

Bob Heard was also convicted of aiding Huey Newton by removing a Black toddler, Preston Collins, from Huey's apartment following an altercation that Collins at the time admitted was provoked by himself. Prominent San Francisco attorney Charles Garry testified that a tape with the recorded admission had ap-

Community Forum
Honors Al Attles

(Oakland, Calif.) — Last Sunday's June 13 Son of Man Temple Community Forum was a Father's Day Celebration dedicated to all of the fathers struggling to achieve a meaningful and concrete life for their families and their community.

The highlight of the program was a presentation to Al ATTLES, coach of the National Basketball Association (NBA) champion Golden State Warriors of Oakland, of the "Father of the Year" award for his "outstanding" example to the youth of our community. The award, for which Brother Attles received a rousing standing ovation, was presented by Sister ELAINE BROWN, a powerful voice in the Black community and a leader of the Black Panther Party.

An offering was collected for the Community Learning Center Sports Program, a program to which Al Attles pledged his support while accepting his award. The sports program consists of a wide variety of individual and team sports.

Entertainment was provided by the Harmonies, who were well received, living up to their reputation of bringing down the house at the Community Learning Center.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

YOUTH INSTITUTE GRADUATION CEREMONIES

6 Graduate At 1975 "Celebration Of Knowledge"

(Oakland, Calif.) - Settled into their seats to the harmonious strains of "To Be Young, Gifted and Black," the audience attending the 1975 graduation ceremonies of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, held last Thursday evening at the Community Learning Center, disappeared beyond a doubt that this unique East Oakland model school is, in fact, "where it's at."

"In Celebration of Knowledge" was the theme for the graduation ceremonies, read in keeping with this appeal, the beautiful children of the Institute presided a joyful hour and a half presentation before a captivated and highly appreciative audience.

Following a warm message of welcome by Sister Delora Williams, the charming mistress of ceremonies for the evening (who herself was the Institute's very first graduate in 1974), the program began with a series of



At ERICKA HUGGINS with four of Youth Institute's six 1975 graduates (left to right): NYOTA ARCHIBALD, RICHARD ALLEN, PATRICE DUNHAM, and DENNA WILLIAMS.

Another, entitled "True," said simply:

"When the eyes of a black cat look you deep in the eyes, you know what it's saying is true."

ONSTAGE

Valerie was then joined on stage by two other young sisters, Patrice Dunham and Nyota Archibald, both 11-years-old and 1975 graduates, and together the three spokesperson sisters recited "Midway," a poem of freedom written by Naomi Madgett, one of the children's favorites.

Following a martial arts demonstration by 10-year-old Stephan

Gibson and the reading of a statement of purpose by Patrice Dunham, Valerie, Patrice and Nyota were back on stage, performing a creative dance routine to the tune "Simon Says," a popular song sung by Minnie Riperton.

PERCUTIVE YOUNGSTERS

Poetry and short stories read by Nyota Archibald came next. "Children" and "A Beautiful Sunday Morning," two of the short stories, proved that Nyota and Valerie are quite percutive youngsters, wise in understanding and awareness.

CONTRIBUTION PAGE 4



ERICKA HUGGINS and 1975 graduate, JAMES HANKS.

selections by the Intercommunal Youth Band, directed by the innovative Charles Muffin and his son Mendrick.

The Band members played their young hearts out. A drum solo by 12-year-old Richard Allen, one of the 1975 graduates, and trumpet and trombone solos by nine-year-old Donald Simpson and eight-year-old Tony Smith were featured.

Next, 10-year-old Sister Valerie Wilson took the stage alone to read five poems she had written. "Responsibility," one of the five, Valerie recited, went like this: "When the people say: 'The children are our future. We have to keep it that way. We have to keep on keepin' on'."

THIS WEEK IN



BLACK HISTORY

June 19, 1864

In a famous duel between the USS Kearsage and the USS Alabama off Cherbourg, France, a Black sailor, Joachim Pense, displayed "marked coolness" and won the Congressional Medal of Honor on June 19, 1864.

June 22, 1937

Destined to become one of the greatest fighters in history, "The Brown Bomber," Joe Louis, defeated James J. Braddock for the heavyweight boxing championship on June 22, 1937.

June 21, 1943

One of the bloodiest race riots in American history broke out in Detroit, Michigan, on June 21, 1943. Thirty-four people were killed in Black and White clashes and police attacks. Federal troops were finally called in to quell the violence.

June 20, 1967

On June 20, 1967, Muhammad Ali, people's world heavyweight boxing champion, was fined \$50,000, sentenced to five years in prison and released on \$5,000 bail following his training conviction in a Houston, Texas, federal court for violation of the Selective Service Act. Ali, an opponent of the Vietnam war, had refused to enter the armed services on the grounds that he was a Black Muslim minister. His unjust conviction was later overturned.

June 17, 1972

The Nixon administration's scheme to burglarize the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Washington, D.C., Watergate hotel on June 17, 1972, was stopped when an alert Black security guard, Frank Willis, called police to the hotel. Five men, who were carrying cameras and electronic surveillance equipment, were arrested.

Black Unemployment Rate 25.7%

(Washington D.C.) - The unemployment rate for Black people in the United States reached a record high of 25.7 per cent in the first three months of this year. Reported by the National Urban League here, recently, this is close to three times the current 9.2 per cent national unemployment rate.

The League's research department used what it calls its "hidden unemployment index" to calculate that unemployment had reached 2.6 million Black persons.

The "hidden index" includes people who, whether they have ever worked or not, have become discouraged and are no longer actively seeking employment, part-time workers who want full-time work and mothers at home with children who would take jobs if there were a reasonable and safe place for their children to be cared for.

These categories are excluded from the federal government's Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

The report added that Black people accounted for almost all of the increase in unemployment in the nation between February and March, 1975. Of the 49,000 new officially unemployed workers, 47,000 were Black.

The League also reported that: 1. More than 50 per cent of Blacks in poverty areas are unemployed; 2. Thirty per cent of the Black Vietnam veterans, 20 to 24 years old, are without jobs; and 3. The number of jobless, married Black males almost doubled - from 172,000 to 348,000 - in the last month of this year.

Ralph Moore Rejects "Deal" Offered By Judge

(Chattanooga, Tenn.) - Brother Ralph Moore, falsely imprisoned coordinator of the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Branch of the Black Panther Party, was secretly offered a suspended sentence in exchange for his agreement to cease his community organizing activities with the Party, the Chattanooga Branch recently disclosed.

A press release issued by the Chattanooga Branch said that following a secret meeting between criminal court Judge Joe Di Riso and several local Black ministers, Di Riso offered the "deal" to Brother Moore. Brother Moore is serving a two-year sentence in Hamilton County Jail on a trumped-up extortion charge growing out of a 1972 Black Panther Party-led boycott of a local Red Food Store.

IS JAB.

Brother Moore has been in jail since last February when the Tennessee Supreme Court rejected his appeal of the 1972 conviction. The rejection of the appeal came four days after Brother Moore qualified as a candidate for Chattanooga commissioner of public works, an elective county office.

In another major development in the case, the state of Tennessee rejected a motion by Brother Moore that he be released from jail because the state's extortion statute is un-Constitutionally vague and broad.

The state's response, filed by Assistant Attorney General W. Henry Halle, said that the state opposes Brother Moore's request to be released on bail while his habeas corpus (a law stating that a prisoner be given an immediate hearing or be released from jail) petition is argued.

The press release states in part:

"We see this (Di Riso's offer) as not only an attempt to destroy the Black Panther Party in Chattanooga, and a means to stifle the Black community's struggle for self-determination, but it confirms our belief that the only crime Brother Ralph committed was his being a member of the Black Panther Party. This is a violation of his Constitutional rights.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

1,000 RALLY FOR STRIKING MILWAUKEE MEATCUTTERS

(Milwaukee, Wis.) - On June 4, over 1,000 people marched in support of the striking meatcutters of the predominantly Black Local 248 of the Meatcutters Union. The Milwaukee Chapter of Black Panther Party actively participated along with many community organizations and union locals from many parts of the Midwest and the country.

The rally was called by the Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO who saw that they had to take an active stand in the five-month-old strike by the meatcutters against nine meat-packing plants located in Milwaukee.

This strike started on January 28 of this year, when 760 meatcutters walked off their jobs to protest a \$1.39 per hour wage cut which was slated to be imposed. Their only has been rock-hard as evidenced by the fact that only 34 strikers have returned to their jobs.

So far the strikers have closed down two plants, Northern Pack-



Milwaukee police brutalize Sister MARY ANDREWS who was dragged by her hair to a waiting police van.

ing and United Packing, both subsidiaries of the Kroger Company. The shutdowns were caused when plant owners found that hired scabs or strikebreakers could not operate at anywhere near the efficiency of the skilled

meatcutters, causing the plants to be unprofitable. Already the meatcutters have demanded that the original workers of the plants, who are on strike, be rehired when and if the plants ever reopen.

COLLABORATION

Through the collaboration of the federal court, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), and the Meatpacking Association, civil and criminal contempt charges are being brought against the union, which refuses to bend. Federal Judge Robert W. Warren has ordered the prosecution to begin on these charges.

It should be noted that although civil charges against unions are common, criminal charges are very rare. The criminal contempt charges were filed because of an alleged firebombing of a scab car and a packing garage, fires being slashed at various plants and other alleged misconduct. Also, the NLRB has received from Federal Judge John W. Reynolds an order prohibiting the meatcutters of Local 248 from the "unfair labor practice" of a secondary boycott which has been very successful.

The meatcutters have ample grounds to file charges themselves. In fact, they have been victims of the same crimes they have been accused of, in addition to brutalization by racist police. One case of this was an incident when Sister Mary Andrews of the meatcutters union was choked, beaten and dragged along the ground by her hair by White police who were escorting scabs to a packing plant. □

Mike Wallace Replies To B.P.P.

(The following letter from CBS commentator Mike Wallace was received last week by THE BLACK PANTHER in response to charges of deliberate distortions of the views of the Black Panther Party contained in the Wallace-hosted "60 Minutes" TV show on May 18. The charges were made by David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party, in a letter to CBS-TV News president Richard Salant.)

(Dear Mr. DeBois:

...I have sent me a copy of THE BLACK PANTHER for June 1, in which your headline reads: "Mike Wallace Distorts of Black Panther Party Deliberate."

In the body of the article is the statement that you had been assured I would be "neutral in the West Coast with the expressed purpose of interviewing a representative of the Party. Let me assure you that, if such a statement was made to you in one of your staff, it was not made by me or by any of the producers of "60 Minutes." Such a tip and/or such an interview was never launched. I had arranged to interview Eldridge Cleaver in Paris. I wanted to bring the American public up to date on his changing, evolving views. To do it, we had to match his own views against what he and his confidants had said for years ago.

"In putting together the updated film, we wanted to present what had become of various of the most visible leaders of the Black Panther Party of half a dozen years ago. That there was undertaken by a researcher for CBS News, Oliver Minsky. The information he gleaned from your office was reported on our broadcast.

"As for my statement, reported in THE BLACK PANTHER, that "should Eldridge Cleaver return to this country he would find little difference between his views and those of the Black Panther Party," that was my conclusion, from having read several copies of THE BLACK PANTHER and having spoken at some length with Mr. Cleaver.

"It is my conviction that both you and he are committed to fight for social and economic justice for the Black man, indeed for all men and women, and to do it without resorting to purposeful "pigs" and guns, and without violence. If I am wrong on this as far as the Black Panther Party is concerned, I stand corrected. As far as I know, I know what I heard.

"You, he — and, if I may — I, have hope for social and economic justice in the United States. Each of us, in his own way and according to his own perceptions, labors toward that end. I did not intend to distort your views; I am sure you do not want to distort mine."

Sincerely,
Mike Wallace

I.S.C. CHILD CARE CENTER LOSES FUNDS TO VIETNAM "REFUGEES"

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — A monthly financial contribution of \$200 from the Methodist Church of Los Altos to the Marie Hill Child Care Center for poor and minority children in Sunnyvale was discontinued last month, apparently because of the Church's intention to finance the relocation of Vietnamese "refugees."

The Marie Hill Child Care Center is one of two such centers set up and administered by the Palo Alto Intercommunal Support Committee under the direction of former Stanford University assistant Catholic Chaplain Marlene Cherry. Ms. Cherry was fired last March because of her support work for and commitment to the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Party.

DISCUSSIONS

THE BLACK PANTHER has learned that representatives of the Los Altos Methodist Church are engaged in discussions with the regional coordinator for the relocation of Vietnam refugees, Stanford Chapel Dean Robert



Children enjoy outside play at the Norma Gist Child Care Center in San Mateo, California. Like the Marie Hill Child Care Center in Palo Alto, the Norma Gist Center serves predominantly Black and poor minority children.

Hammerston-Kelly. They are discussing the financing of Vietnam refugee relocation.

Mr. Leif Erickson, coordinator for the Marie Hill Center, contacted Dean Hammerston-Kelly, on learning of these discussions, to inform him of the critical state of the Center as regards funding. The cut-off of the Methodist Church funding is the second such blow to the Center. As a consequence of the firing of Ms. Cherry, St. Ann's Catholic

Church discontinued its financial support to the Center.

Dean Hammerston-Kelly expressed sympathy for the plight of the Center, but maintained that the decision of churches to take up the cause of the Vietnamese refugees is "their choice." He promised that during the summer a collection could be taken up at Stanford Memorial Church for the Marie Hill Center and suggested three persons to contact for possible donations.

Youth Institute Graduation Ceremonies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

The "reflections" of young Donna Williams, another 1978 graduate, provided an 11-year-old's view of the history of the Institute. Donna, Debra Williams's sister, has been a student at the Institute since its inception in 1971, and from her memories and thoughts about being a student, it was obvious that Donna has made many contributions to making the Institute the creative facility that it is.

Prior to the presentation of the graduation certificates, Ms. Ericka Huggins, the dedicated director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, read an eloquent "Tribute to the Graduates." When Ericka ended her moving, poetic statement, she called the 1978 graduates onto the stage, individually handing them their diplomas and kissing them each on the cheek. Receiving the accolades of the students were:

Richard Allen; Donna Williams; Patricia Dunham and Nyota Archibald.

Ericka explained that another graduate, Aleroy Kemm, was on vacation and unable to attend. Just as Ericka was about to leave the podium, 11-year-old James Banks arrived to receive his certificate and performed a martial arts demonstration. Although in street clothes, James displayed himself as a talented practitioner.

Closing the program in grand style, Institute Groups 4 and 5, ranging in age from 5 to 9, sang and danced their way through "We Shall Not Be Moved," after which the entire school came on stage to sing a rousing, swaying version of "Dah Dah Dee Dah Dah Dah," literally bringing down the house in a sea of cheers and applause.

"To Be Young, Gifted and Black" AND a student at the Intercommunal Youth Institute. THAT's where it's at.

OUR HEALTH



Venereal Disease

CONCLUSION

Syphilis is a venereal disease caused by a germ called the spirochete. Unlike gonorrhea, syphilis can spread throughout the body.

Syphilis may be caught during intimate sexual contact with parts of the body such as the sex organs, mouth or rectum of an infected person.

In the first stage of syphilis, symptoms are either absent or so slight as to go unnoticed by the infected person. Most people who learn they have syphilis through a positive blood test don't remember ever seeing any of the first signs.

The first sign of infection is usually a single, painless sore where the spirochete has entered the body. The sore, which appears two to six weeks after exposure to the infected person, may look like a pimple, blister or open sore.

The secondary stage of syphilis may also go unnoticed. After two to six months following contact with an infected person, a rash may appear on parts of or all over the body. Other symptoms during the secondary stage may be sores in the mouth, a sore throat, falling hair or fever.

Because of the serious effects of syphilis, a person who suspects that he or she has been infected should see a doctor immediately. The early signs of syphilis go away with or without medical treatment. If untreated, the spirochetes are still present and will damage vital organs without the person knowing it.

Also, during this period syphilis has no signs and can be discovered only through blood tests. After a few years, possibly four or more, the beginnings of insanity, crippling paralysis, heart disease, blindness or deafness are likely to develop.

A person with syphilis can be completely cured if treated early with proper medicines. Treatment in the later or advanced stages will stop further spread of the disease, but the parts of the body already destroyed may not be repaired. A person can catch syphilis many times.



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and inspiring new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album serve as a beautiful testament of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodies merge with its message. Once you have heard "Until We're Free," you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A convincing talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first genuine People's Artist America has produced."

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ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION REPORT

C.I.A. COMMITTED "VAST NETWORK" OF CRIMES

(Washington, D.C.) — There were no major surprises in the Rockefeller Commission's report, released last week by President Ford, that confirms the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) conducted a "vast network" of illegal activities for over 20 years.

The Commission's findings — described by Rep. James V. Stanton, head of the new House investigative subcommittee on U.S. intelligence, as "by no means a full and complete assessment of the CIA" — exposed the absurdity of Vice President Rockefeller's earlier claim that the agency had only

committed minor violations of its 1949 charter.

Among major findings of the Commission were the following:

1. Over a seven year period, a secret CIA group known as "Operation CHAOS" engaged in spying and sabotage against radical and progressive U.S. political groups, including the Black Panther Party. Files were created on over 13,000 persons, and index records on 300,000 individuals and 1,000 organizations were kept.

2. At his request, the CIA gave former President Nixon classified materials related to CIA findings

in Lebanon, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the Cuban missile crisis and the war in Vietnam — "all to serve Mr. Nixon's political ends" — the Commission charged.

3. There was widespread cooperation between the CIA and local police departments, including an incident in which police helped the CIA in a burglary and several incidents in which the agency supplied undercover operatives and surveillance equipment to the metropolitan police in Washington, D.C.

4. For 20 years, the CIA and the Justice Department cooperated under a blatantly illegal



"This is going to hurt me more than it is you."

agreement allowing the CIA to investigate all criminal charges against its employees and contract personnel.

5. A 10-year drug testing program was undertaken by the CIA for the alleged reason of countering drug experimentation in the Soviet Union designed to study the effects of drugs on obtaining confessions and use in brainwashing. One government employee died after receiving a dose of LSD without his permission.

The Rockefeller Commission's report detailed that Operation CHAOS arose from pressure put forth by the late President Lyndon Johnson for the CIA to become actively involved in putting down urban unrest during the summer of 1967.

CIA chief of counterintelligence, James J. Angleton, was ordered on August 15, 1965, to establish an operation—which came to be called the "Special Operations Group"—to allegedly keep track of overseas student activities and "related matters." However, the Special Operations Group quickly evolved into a collection of agents who primarily spied on dissident domestic student and political groups.

The Rockefeller Commission's report accused Nixon of encouraging the activities of CHAOS and the development of what later became known as the Huston Plan (named for its creator, Tom Huston), a systematic effort to destroy Black and other progressive groups, including the Black Panther Party.

Among the eight-member Commission's wrist-slapping recommendations to Ford were that he introduce a bill creating a joint Congressional committee to oversee intelligence agencies and that the Executive Branch tighten control over the CIA by making the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board an effective watch-dog agency.

Hayden Demands Special Prosecutor For C.I.A. Crimes

(San Jose, Calif.) — Tom Hayden, candidate for the U.S. Senate from California has called for the creation of a special prosecutor's office to "investigate crimes reported in the Rockefeller report" in a press conference here on June 11.

Calling the report of the Rockefeller Commission "a new form of cover-up," Tom Hayden urged Congressional supervision of the CIA that includes public hearings and a public record of the operations of the agency.

The full text of the statement follows:

"The Rockefeller report is a new form of cover-up to placate public fears of a police state cancer within our democracy. But even this hopelessly inadequate report reveals to the public what the peace movement has been saying. While we were a home grown and legitimate protest movement, those who claim to represent law and order and attack us for so called 'conspiracies' were actually violating the letter of the law and the spirit of democracy.

"The American people must know the whole story — and take no cover-up — if we are ever to discover the necessary remedies and safeguards of our freedom.

"1. A special prosecutor's office should be created by Congress to investigate crimes reported in the Rockefeller report. We must reject this watered down report passed on to an apparatus in the Justice Department which has shielded the CIA

from investigation or prosecution for a generation. The necessary Congressional inquiries must be supplemented by a parallel criminal investigation by a special prosecutor's office as was effectively done in the Watergate scandal.

"2. We need Congressional supervision of the CIA but not the kind which has failed for a generation during which time politicians colluded with the CIA. A new committee must include public confidence.

"3. We must prohibit all secret police practices in a democracy.



TOM HAYDEN

"Operation Chaos" and related counterintelligence programs have little to do with information gathering. As its title suggests, "Operation Chaos" was designed to disrupt organizations and deny the constitutional rights of political activists. We must prohibit agents from penetrating political organizations, wiretapping, opening mail, break-ins and other provocations of all kinds."

JUST RELEASED

"The author...has created an interesting cast of unusual individuals and set them in movement against a sharply observed background of honky-tonk Cain."

Publishers Weekly

D.H.

"Du Bois's book is sensitively written, interesting because of its exotic setting and valuable as a sociological document."

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...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s.

By BLACK PANTHER International News Service Editor-in-Chief HAYTH G. III 6095

TRUMPED-UP ATTICA TRIALS CONTINUE PERSECUTION OF INMATES

(Buffalo, New York) - Through the judicial system, the state of New York is attempting to continue the massacre of prisoners who took part in the September, 1971, Attica rebellion.

The trial of Shango Bakari Rakinson indicted as Bernard Strohle is in its third week in the Erie County Supreme Court here in Buffalo. Shango is charged in three indictments, along with four other defendants, with the kidnapping and murder of inmates Kenneth Hess and Barry Schwartz during the Attica takeover.

For the first time in the three and one-half years since the rebellion, the state has found a witness who testified last week that he saw Shango lift the throat of Barry Schwartz.

The witness, James J. Ross, played upon the emotions of the jury, pausing frequently to weep and wipe his eyes as he recounted the details of the murder he allegedly witnessed in the prison cell block on Saturday, September 11, 1971, two days after the rebellion had begun.

Earlier, John Flowers, another former Attica inmate, testified to two contradictory and conflicting stories - one which he had given to state investigators and one he had given to the defense investigator.

CONVERSATION

Flowers testified that during the rebellion he had been called into D Block to treat Schwartz for a cut on his arm and that he subsequently met Shango in a hallway where they had a conversation. During the course of this conversation, Flowers testified, Shango told him that Hess and Schwartz had been tried and were to be executed.

Defense attorneys questioned Flowers in detail about the history of his interviews and statements concerning this incident. Flowers testified that he had been questioned almost daily by the state investigators for many months following the rebellion.

Flowers said: "I got the message from them that they could be helpful to me when I became eligible for parole in May, 1972, if the murders could be pinned on Strohle (Shango)."

Defense attorneys Ernest Goodman and Haywood Burns followed, with Flowers each statement he had given to the



Joseph Africa defendant BERNARD STROHLE (left) Grim scene following Attica Prison takeover in September, 1971

state during this period of intensive interrogation. In none of the numerous statements did Flowers say that Shango said anything about an execution. It was not until July, 1972, in an interview that took place six days before he was to be released on

parole, that Flowers alleged that Shango had told him Schwartz was to be executed.

The defense then introduced a signed statement in Flowers' own handwriting which he had given to defense investigator Linda COSTUME ON PAGE 24

Bob Heard Victim Of Court Injustice

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

parently been "lost" by police after a police break-in of Huey's apartment and his occupation for nearly eight hours.

The jury refused to accept the contention of the prosecution that Bob Heard assisted Huey Newton in the apartment alteration. The jury also refused to accept the prosecution contention of assault with a deadly weapon in the bar and restaurant incident, finding Bob guilty of simple assault only.

The conviction on lesser counts than those put forward by the prosecution, however, do not alter the charge of injustice. This was clearly the tactic of the prosecution and the judge making it possible for those jurors who had serious doubts about the validity of any of the charges, to "compromise" on lesser charges rather than find Bob "not guilty."

THE BLACK PANTHER has evidence from the community that Whisfield, a vice squad officer of the OPD and one of the highest ranking Black policemen on the force, the complainant and the chief prosecution witness, habitually assaults, insults, vi-

lates and degrades Black people of the community in the alleged carrying out of his police duties. He is hated by most and feared by some because of his viciousness and disregard of people's human and legal rights. He has the reputation of a provocateur.

Preston Collins, the other complainant, is an habitual drunk who had complained all over the community because Brother Huey had previously bought his clothes in San Francisco, rather than from a Black tailor within the Oakland community. Brother Huey, always sensitive to criticism and eager to relate to the Black community in all ways, large and small, abandoned his San Francisco tailor and used Collins, despite a reputation of unreliability.

The Black community of Oakland is not fooled by this unjust conviction of Bob Heard. It knows that so far as the prosecution and the court are concerned, it was the innocent Huey P. Newton who was on trial. Bob Heard, Huey's associate, was the closest the power structure in this city could come to getting Huey. Consequently, Bob was the victim.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

S.C.C. Leader Loses License

(Atlanta, Georgia) - Georgia state representative House Williams, former chief community organizer for Martin Luther King, Jr., had his driver's license revoked permanently by the state of Georgia in an obvious attempt to silence him. Some of the traffic violations went back to 1955 during Mr. Williams' early involvement with the civil rights struggle in the South. Representative Williams purchased a 10-speed bike for transportation rather than "Uncle Tom" to get his license back.

N.Y. Cops Sentenced

(New York, N.Y.) - Three former police detectives of the Special Investigation Unit for Narcotics of the New York Police Department, John McClean, Edward Cudde, and Ramon Vire, were sentenced to nine years in jail and about \$30,000 each for extortion of drug dealers and using illegal wiretaps. Peter Daly, of the same unit, was convicted of stealing and selling 11 pounds of cocaine in another trial being held here.

Mistrial For Evers

(Jackson, Miss.) - A federal judge declared a mistrial here on June 12 in the government's income tax case against Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., because of prejudicial testimony by an agent of the Internal Revenue Service. Mr. Evers is being charged with failure to report an income of \$400,000 between 1968 and 1970.

Prof. Seeks Tenure

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Trial was held last month in Alameda County Superior Court in the case of University of California at Berkeley criminology professor Anthony Platt. Platt was scheduled to receive tenure at the time of the People's Park demonstrations in 1971 when he was arrested. The charges against him were dropped and he won a settlement for false arrest. He was to still have received tenure after university officials agreed that his initial denial of tenure was improper. But U.C. Chancellor Albert Bowker reversed his recommendation for tenure, forcing Professor Platt to take his case to court. A decision is pending.



WILLIAM "Popeye" JACKSON

Media Smokescreen Covers Up "Popeye" Jackson Murder

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Little media attention has been given an anonymous phone call received by the police department here from a man asserting that the African Brotherhood, a White racist group at San Quentin, paid a hired killer \$20,000 to assassinate United Prisoners Union leader William "Popeye" Jackson, the prominent Black prison reform advocate.

"Popeye" Jackson, and a woman companion, Nelly Vayo, died in a hail of bullets while sitting in a car outside of Jackson's home in the early morning hours last Sunday, June 8.

Instead, local media have sensationalized the two rhetoric-filled "communiques" allegedly from an "underground" group — the first claiming responsibility for the murder and a second charging the first was "phony." The media has also reported on "tips" concerning other exotic-named cliques, all thus proving the way for public acceptance of this and possibly other political assassinations as a consequence of in-fighting among left-leaning organizations.

Included in this media smokescreen are subtle, but deliberate, attempts to defame and slander author-revolutionary George Jackson, the most outstanding prison leader of our time, the fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

AFRICAN PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE DRAWS SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLE

(Gainesville, Fla.) — Black people from around the state of Florida converged here last month to participate in the African People's Socialist Party's (APSP) party-building conference, reports the APSP organ, *The Burning Spear*. The first of its kind in Florida, the conference was held at the J. Wayne Reitz Union on the University of Florida campus.

The primary purpose of the conference, according to *The Burning Spear*, "was to raise the fighting capacity of the APSP," but the conference was also designed to share expertise with struggling groups around the state.

Participants included representatives from the Black Organization Project of Tampa, Brothers and Sisters in Unity of St. Petersburg; the National Welfare Rights Organization of Jacksonville; the Pans and Lows Defense Committee of Miami; the Florida Tenants Union and the Gainesville Committee to Support Zimbabwe.



Black people lack the power to control the institutions that affect their lives.

Workshops conducted by APSP members were on: Community Organizing; How to Get the Word Out; the Secret Police; Black People in Prison; Black Women; Black People and Electoral Politics; Blacks in Education; the Zimbabwe African National Union and Southern Africa; and Run-a-way Shops.

Harvey Hopkins, of the Black Military Resistance League, gave a workshop on Black People in the Military and Young People of

the Jacksonville National Welfare Rights Organization presented a workshop on welfare rights. An Iranian Student Association representative discussed the struggle of the people of Iran and Rhodesia.

The Burning Spear reports that "the present powerlessness of Black people in controlling any institutions that affect our lives" was the recurring theme that ran through most of the workshops. Setting a progressive, inter-communist line for the conference, APSP chairman Joseph Waller told the conferees in the main address:

"The struggle for Black liberation is a fight against imperialism, which uses the tactic of colonialism to exploit and oppress Black people." He said that socialism is the only economic system whereby Blacks would be able to create the means of production essential to the maintenance of a free and truly democratic society.

FLOOD OF TELEGRAMS

Among the actions running out of the conference was a flood of telegrams in support of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in its armed struggle being waged for African rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), in opposition to compromise moves instigated by anti-revolutionary forces in Zimbabwe and in Africa.

The workshop on Black Women agreed to hold a meeting this month with the purpose of organizing a Black women's organization to deal with the specific problems of Black women, as part of the anti-imperialist movement for Black liberation.

DELLUMS' CORNER

Co-Sponsors Bill For Increased Unemployment Benefits

(Washington, D.C.) — Showing his concern for the millions of jobless workers in this country, California Congressman Ron Dellums has called for an increase in unemployment compensation benefits. Dellums has joined Rep. Donald Riegle in co-sponsoring legislation which would increase the amount of weekly benefits payable under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Program and would remove limitations on the number of weeks of unemployment benefits an individual may receive under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program.

Rep. Dellums has noted that Unemployment Compensation Insurance has proved to be the most efficient and effective of all federal or state unemployment programs and has urged the Congress to make a major commitment to developing the Unemployment Compensation Program to the fullest extent while the recession lasts.

Dellums pointed out that his proposal addresses two of the most serious shortcomings of the present unemployment compensation system. First, it provides for periodic increases in the amount of payments to persons unemployed for a long time due to adverse economic conditions and, secondly, it also extends indefinitely the period in which the jobless can be paid benefits under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program.

Dellums feels this is necessary because "a long term layoff tends to continually erode a jobless person's financial standing," and that all prior emergency unemployment compensation legislation needs to be consolidated into a single program without a time limit.

Black Teenagers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
models — but not of the traditional sort.

One young woman said that "even my little brother is saying, I want to grow up to be a big-time dope dealer. Then he tells you about some dope dealer's bathroom. 'He had a bad house, and he had himself a bathroom,' my brother told me."

One young man said that he had been in the streets, had a Cadillac when he was 17, but lost it when he almost lost his life in a street altercation.

"In hustling, there's this thing called an unauthorized zone and if you cross it, they will kill you. I wanted to get out before somebody killed me or I had to kill somebody. So when the dude fired at me and hit my friend and said 'Oh, I hit the wrong person,' I said, 'Oh no, you didn't.' I left town, went and stayed with my grandmother until things blew over. Now I don't want to get back out there, but I may have to."

"Even the people that's scared are getting out there now," said another young man. "It's not about being scared, it is about surviving."

Probation officers, policemen and the young people themselves say that street hustlers, particularly those dealing in narcotics, are getting younger.

"The adult dealers are now using the young Blacks because they figure they won't slip those heavy sentences on them," said a probation officer in the Bronx.

But if Black teenagers in general are having a hard time finding jobs, those with records are having it worse.

"Their records are not supposed to be held against them or even known about," said a probation officer. "But many of the personnel people are former cops who have connections down at the Bureau of Criminal Identification. They may not be able to do a fingerprint check, but they'll run a name check everytime."

Some probation officers argue that there is little correlation between the joblessness and crime among young offenders, including one who attributed much of the antisocial behavior among Black teenagers to "a general sense of rage" over their conditions.

But even those who argue that there is a correlation, agree that it

ON THE BLOCK

HOW CAN THE COURT SYSTEM BE IMPROVED?

ASKED OUTSIDE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

David Meyers
825 62nd St
Marina



The court system could be modernized. They could get rid of some of these judges that they have that are old-fashioned and sort of prejudiced in their views. They could improve the system by looking at things from a modern standpoint, from a better financial standpoint and trying to understand the Black man's problem period.

When a person is trying to explain what happened, I don't think they let that person talk enough. The judge cuts him off and then uses some legal mumbo-jumbo that the average person doesn't know anything about. Another thing that's wrong with it is that it's for the lawyers to make money.

Don Bush
10 Moss Ave.
Unemployed



As far as the jury is concerned, they could pick it even-balanced as far as racial statistics are concerned.

Public defenders could be more true to their clients. Also, you're supposed to be innocent until proven guilty, but here it's the other way around — you're guilty until proven innocent and then you're still guilty.

Patricia Morris
12th Ave
Squibb
Long Beach State

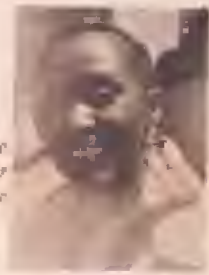


Equal jury for the person on trial. Like if the person is middle-aged, he should have a middle-aged jury; if the person is Black, they should have Blacks on the jury. A person on trial who has to have a public defender should have a selection, not give him one but be able to select one.

Get rid of most of them White people, because most of them are White: the police, the attorneys, the D.A., and everybody else. I'm attending a trial now and everybody's White. There's not enough Blacks.



Jenne Davis
8214 Iris Street
Steindore



Maria Broadway
1330 Hurst St., S.F.
PHX Operator



Ann Mench
Mechester Ave.
Housewife

is the conditions out of which many of the youngsters come that contributes to their attitudes.

"It's true," said one probation officer. "A lot of these kids who have committed offenses don't really want to work. They come from backgrounds where the value system is so different that their whole life-style is not consistent with work."

"They are poorly educated, so they drop out of school out of boredom. They are poorly trained and don't even know how to look for a job, or what to wear, or how

to talk to an interviewer once he gets there."

Nevertheless, they argue, that blaming the victim for the failure of the systems, and institutions is the wrong approach.

"The Army will not even take anyone actively on probation," one probation officer said. "We have resorted to telling them that if the job does not involve handling, and nobody is going to do a background check, then cheat a little bit. Don't tell them. Otherwise, what's he going to do?"

**Full Employment
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MARTIN LUTHER KING ASSASSINATION: A CONSPIRACY

Concluding a provocative series of articles on the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., investigative reporter Jeff Cohen pieces together little known facts concerning the tragic slaying of our great Blackest rights leader, arriving at an all-to-successful scenario for the political assassinations which rocked the 1960s. **THE BLACK PANTHER** thanks Mr. Cohen, who flew to Memphis, Tennessee, just last in research his expose, and the Detroit-based Fifth Estate newspaper, for making this information available to our readers.

CONCLUSION

James Earl Ray told he was being taken that fateful day, by a man he'd run into in a nearby lounge, and later, in the rooming-house cafe. Ray, an escaped prisoner, hoped that the tail was Raoul's gun-smuggling contact, and not a cop. Through photographs, Ray later identified the oncoming "gun-runner" as Jack Armstrong.

Armstrong was arrested the next morning (Friday) in connection with the slaying, and then quickly released by the FBI. Although the CIA-employees had, in the past, been connected to gun games, political kidnapping and assassination, he had grown accustomed to being released soon after arrest.

IN DISGUISE

It was Armstrong who in disguise visited attorney Russell Thompson two days after the King slaying and detailed exactly how it had been done. Thompson remembered Armstrong saying that the killer had impersonated a Black man in setting up the assassination.

A day before King arrived in Memphis two days before his death, the manager of the Black owned and operated Lorraine Motel was visited by an "advance security for Dr. King." When the advance man saw that King's suite was on the first floor, he told the manager, "No, no Mrs. Bailey. This simply won't do. Dr. King always likes to stay on the second floor overlooking a swimming pool."

When the advance man left, the manager scoffed at an employee's suspicion that King's advance security man had been a "White imitating a Black."

King's accommodations were moved upstairs. He was shot while on the second floor balcony.

The advance security man remains a mystery in King's

associates. There was no advance man assigned for his Memphis arrival, and no one in King's entourage could fit the description.

In his conversation with attorney Thompson, Armstrong alleged that his former, Denver roommate, "Pete," had pulled the trigger. Armstrong provided Thompson with the address of a Denver rooming-house.

When Thompson investigated the Denver rooming-house, he discovered that it was fitting Armstrong's description had actually stayed there. 1. Armstrong's roommate was very possibly Eugene Reading, a syndicate figure who had been arrested at the scene of the JFK assassination. When Reading produced the phony credentials of an oil-man, and said he had come to Dallas to see Lamar Hunt, he was released. (The right-wing, rightish, Hunt family used to air Hunt's life-line "Freedom Talk" political commentaries on WARA and other radio stations.)

The modus operandi of an espionage operation provides the researcher with many clues to

distinguish a political assassination from a "senseless killing."

ICasey Story. The senseless killing was perpetrated by a "lone-not seeking recognition." We have heard this media jingle often in the last decade.

Immediately following each political assassination, the corporate media impatiently awaits the FBI's designated lone gunman, and then delves deep into the "lone-not's" personality for the motive. Selected attorneys and official biographers write the not's personal history. Psychologists are called upon for analysis. The media overskill into the "lone-not's" personality problems leaves no room for a careful review of the evidence or possibility of conspiracy. This is instant frame-up.

The King cover-story was created by official biographer William Bradford Huie, and embellished upon by demagogic attorney Percy Foreman, the two men who share responsibility for Ray's forced guilty plea. James Earl Ray was a bungler seeking recognition in "White America," who, at the story goes, "rose to



MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

the occasion" to pull off the King murder.

Another official fiction involves Lee Oswald, a mediocre shot who rose to such heights that his shooting performance in the JFK slaying not only broke Newton's Laws of Physics, but could not be duplicated by America's best marksmen.

Oswald's official biographers ranged from attorney Louis Nizer, and his "mental derangement" theory, to Warren Commissionster Gerald Ford, with his "commitment to communism" angle.

COVER STORY

The cover story on Jack Ruby, the rich and right-wing CIA operative, who killed Oswald in the Dallas jail, was created by two of his attorneys, Melvin Bell and Percy Foreman, the old hand. Ruby has been recorded in our history books as a "misguided, impulsive patriot."

21 *The Party*, Dashiel Hammett, the suspense novelist who wrote *Maltese Falcon*, claimed that any criminal conspiracy can be successful if the conspirators leave a tall guy for the police, and plant enough physical evidence. The police prefer an "open and shut" case: "they like to keep it simple... they want to close the file."

CIA operatives are well trained in criminal conspiracy. The rifles of the two parties, Oswald and Ray, were planted at the respective murder scenes. Amid much publicity, maps with circles around "possible assassination points," were produced against Oswald and Ray. Both maps were later shown to be fraudulent.

31 *Deniability, Limited Need-to-Know.* When Ray first hooked-up with Raoul in Canada, Ray was given the strict stipulation that he

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of persons and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

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REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"STARTING OUT"

Following an inspiring introductory manifesto, "Revolutionary Suicide: The Way of Liberation," Huey P. Newton, respected leader and chief theorist of the Black Panther Party, begins the first chapter of his political autobiography with a moving description of his parents, Walter (recently deceased) and Armelia Newton. Brother Huey's account of his close family ties, of the warm and supportive atmosphere of his "Starting Out," gives even more meaning to the book's opening dedication:

"For my mother and father, who have given me strength and made me unafraid of death and therefore unafraid of life." Part 3 of Revolutionary Suicide follows.

PART 3

"Many migrants like us were driven and pursued, in the manner of characters in a Greek play, down the paths of defeat, but luck must have been with us, for somehow we survived..."

Richard Wright,
Preface to Black Metropolis



HUEY P. NEWTON at age three in 1945.

Life does not always begin at birth. My life was forged in the lives of my parents before I was born, and even earlier in the history of all Black people. It is all of a piece.

I have little knowledge of my grandparents or those who went before. Racism destroyed our family history. My father's father was a White rapist.

DEEP SOUTH

Both of my parents were born in the Deep South, my father in Alabama, my mother in Louisiana. In the mid-thirties, their families migrated to Arkansas, where my parents met and married. They were very young, in their mid-twenties — some said too young to marry — but my father, Walter Newton, is a very good talker, and when he decided he wanted Armelia Johnson for his bride, she found him hard to resist.

He has always known how to be charming; even today I love to see his eyes light up with that special glow when he gets ready to work his magic. They were married in Parkdale, Arkansas, and lived there for seven years before moving to Louisiana to take advantage of better employment prospects.



The late WALTER NEWTON, and his wife, ARMELIA, parents of Huey P. Newton.

My father was not typical of southern Black men in the thirties and forties. Because of his strong belief in the family, my mother never worked at an outside job, despite seven children and considerable economic hardship. Walter Newton is rightly proud of his role as family protector. To this day, my mother has never left her home to earn money.

My father believed in work. He worked constantly, in a variety of jobs, usually holding several at one time to provide for us. During those years in Louisiana he worked in a gravel pit, a cotton plant, in sugar-cane mills, and sawmills. He eventually became a railroad brakeman for the Union Saw Mill Company.

This pattern did not change when we moved to Oakland. As a youngster, I will remember my father leaving one job in the afternoon, coming home for a while, then going to the other. In spite of this, he always found time for his family. It was always high-quality time when he was home.

MINISTER

In addition, my father was a minister. He pastored the Bethel Baptist Church in Monroe, Louisiana, and later assisted in several of the Oakland churches. His preaching was powerful, if a little unusual. The Reverend Newton planned his sermons in advance and announced the topic a week early, but he never seemed able to preach the sermon he had chosen. Eventually, he adopted the practice of stepping right into the pulpit and letting the spirit move him to deliver whatever message was appropriate.

As a child I swelled up proud to see him up there leading church services, moving the congregation with his messages. All of us shared the dignity and respect he commanded. Walter Newton is not a particularly tall man, but when he stepped into that pulpit, he was the biggest man in the world to me.

MOTHER YOUNG

My mother likes to say that she married young and finished growing up with her children, and this is true. Only seventeen years separate her from Lee Edward, the oldest child in the family. When my older brothers and sisters were growing up in Louisiana, Mother was one of their best playmates.

She played ball, jackracks, and hide-and-go-seek. Sometimes my father joined in, rolling tires and shooting marbles and keeping the rules straight. This sense of family fun and participation has helped to keep us close. My parents are more than the word usually implies; they are also our friends and companions.

My mother's sense of humor affected all of us. It was pervasive, an attitude toward life that led us to insight, affection, humor, and understanding with each other. She helped us to see the light side in even the most difficult situations.

This lightness and balance have carried me through some difficult days. Often, when others expect to find me depressed by difficult circumstances, and especially by the extreme condition of prison, they are that I look at things in another way. Not that I am happy with the suffering. I simply refuse to be defeated by it.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story in the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood and a deeply religious and loving family. Assassinate it! Meet, Myler, ghostwritten Murder trial for the death of a policeman — could anyone that inspired the militant city Black Power. Conversion, imprisonment and final repatriation. Huey P. Newton's autobiography in a most moving letter is a testament to the Black American's pain and dilemma of the 1970s.

24 pages of photographs \$4.95

Regular \$2.95 (hardback) or \$1.95 (paperback) in cloth or mass order to: Central Distribution, 4601 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton. To the five The People, \$1.95.

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BLACK PANTHER EXCLUSIVE

"Pictures From Cambodia"—Part 2

By Richard Boyle

Pacific News Service staff reporter Richard Boyle and freelance photographer Loretta Smith were among the last Western reporters to leave Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, at the moment of its liberation by troops of the victorious Khmer Rouge. Richard Boyle's last story out of Phnom Penh was printed in the April 28 issue of *THE BLACK PANTHER*, under the title "Pictures from Cambodia." But there were no pictures. Richard Boyle explains why in the following brief report accompanying the pictures that were intended to accompany the story, appearing here in *THE BLACK PANTHER*, for the first time anywhere—an exclusive photo document of flight and liberation brought by hand to *THE BLACK PANTHER* by its author.

Accompanying Richard Boyle's story in the same issue's centerfold, was a brief story by Loretta Smith from Bangkok, Thailand, describing a French news agency report about the "bizarre activities" of an American pilot called Douglas Sapper who jeopardized the lives of American journalists in Phnom Penh just prior to that city's liberation, brandishing weapons and showing his determination to fight to the death to defend Phnom Penh against advancing Khmer Rouge forces.

In that story, Loretta Smith wrote: "Some of the newsmen in Bangkok suspect Sapper may be working with the CIA; others that he may be associated with the Defense Intelligence Agency, but there is no hard evidence to connect him with either agency."

Again, in gratitude to the *THE BLACK PANTHER* for printing the original story, Ms. Smith has provided us with a photograph of

this Douglas Sapper, and a story, exclusive to *THE BLACK PANTHER*, about this man Sapper, who, indeed, she reports having learned later, was everything she had heard he was, and more.

On April 28, *THE BLACK PANTHER* newspaper was the only newspaper in the United States to run my Pacific News Service photo story, "Pictures from Cambodia." The story was written at the Phnom Penh telegraph office as the liberation forces of the Khmer National United Front (Khmer Rouge) were about to storm the city. The wireless office itself was coming under heavy artillery fire and finally the operator, after a round rickled the building, decided to quit and I punched out the story on the wireless machine myself. Hours later the wireless office was liberated.

AGENT PROVOCATEUR IN CAMBODIA EXPOSED

By Loretta Smith

At the time I wrote the story on Douglas Sapper, I knew very little about him, except that he was a "crazy" and that he was running around Phnom Penh with some machine guns doing his best to provoke a bloodbath.

I had seen that kind of "crazy" before — at peace marches, at demonstrations, at community meetings, even on labor picket lines. And I knew he must have a reason for acting so crazy.

In the following weeks, I learned a lot more about Sapper. He hadn't just been in the military — he was "security director" for Southeast Asian Air Transport, a known contract CIA airline. And the guns he had been brandishing in Phnom Penh had been left there for him by his old friend, Matt Frijoles, formerly the AP Bureau chief in Phnom Penh.

After Phnom Penh fell on April 17, there was a news boycott on developments in Cambodia. CIA radio stations such as "The Voice of New Cambodia" broadcast a flurry of rumors about American journalists getting killed in the rush



It was impossible to get the photos out, and later for reasons too complicated to explain here, French military intelligence burned the negatives. I did, however manage to smuggle out several postcard size prints, which are captioned here. The quality is not as good as usual, because there were poor printing facilities in Phnom Penh, but the pictures, shown here for the first time anywhere, are a historical document.



Agent provocateur DOUGLAS SAPPER





Captions For Pictures By Richard Boyle

CLOCKWISE: (1) THE FIRST TWO KHMER ROUGE SOLDIERS TO ENTER PHNOM PENH ARE GREETED BY TOWNSMEN. SOLDIER ON LEFT CARRIES THE OBLADED CHINESE-MADE B-40 ROCKET LAUNCHER. OTHER SOLDIER CARRIES A CAPTURED U.S.-MADE M-16 RIFLE. (2) THE U.S.-BACKED FOKONG TROOPS WERE ASKED BY THE KHMER ROUGE TO STOP FIGHTING AND JOIN THE REVOLUTION AS "BROTHERS." HERE [MID, THESE TROOPS FIRING U.S.-MADE 105 HOWITZERS TURNED THEIR GUNS AROUND AND BLASTED THE LON NOL ARMY DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS. THIS WORLD WAR II THEY CALLED IT "SHOCKSHOCK." I SAW IT AT BEN DET AND BE PRANG IN VIETNAM ON THE COHAN HEIGHTS IN SYRIA AND IT WAS THE SAME ON THE NORTHERN FRONT IN PHNOM PENH. THE LON NOL ARMY WAS SHOCKED, AND IT FINALLY QUIT. (3) AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE 400, A CONVERTED OLYMPIC STADIUM, I SAW A LITTLE GIRL WITH HER FACE BROWN AWAY. EVEN THE HARDENED MENHAD DIFFICULTY LOOKING AT HER. (4) THE AMERICANS LEFT ONE BOY BEHIND, HE IN THE LAST BATTLE FOR PHNOM PENH. (5) ONLY WHITE MARINES WERE USED TO GUARD THE U.S. EMBASSY PREL-OUT AND RUSH FOR HELICOPTERS, INCLUDING THAT OF THE AMBASSADOR. THE WHITE MARINES WERE REPLACED WITH AN ALL-BLACK MARINE PLATOON TO GUARD THE LOADING OF THE LAST HELICOPTERS CARRYING THE HEATED U.S. ADVISORS OF THE LON NOL ARMY. THE KHMER ROUGE DID NOT FIRE ON THESE BLACK MARINES AND WAITED UNTIL THEY ALL GOT OUT BEFORE FIRING ON THE LAST TWO HELICOPTERS. (6) THE LAST CHOPPER TOOK HEAVY FIRE AND I SAW IT TAKING OFF UNDER A BARRAGE OF ROCKETS. THE COPILOT LOOKED LIKE A WEIRD SPACEMAN. (7) THE PEOPLE OF PHNOM PENH AND EVEN THE U.S. EMBASSY STAFF EJECTED WHAT THE AMERICANS LEFT BEHIND. THEY TOOK EVERYTHING, TIRES, WHISKY, REFRIGERATORS. EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE AMERICAN FLAG.



to evacuate the city, but I didn't really believe them.

All I know for certain was that several hundred foreign nationals had been granted asylum in the French Embassy in Phnom Penh, and that the French, the Red Cross and the United Nations were negotiating with the new Cambodian government for their release.

On Wednesday, April 30 — the day Saigon fell to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam — the newspaper reported that a convoy of 800 foreigners had left the French Embassy in Phnom Penh to make an overland journey through Cambodia to the Thai border.

When the convoy reached Thailand the following Saturday, I learned that only two Americans had been on it — Sydney Schanberg of *The New York Times*, and one Douglas A. Sapper III.

But I didn't get a chance to meet Sapper until Thursday, May 8, when I arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border to meet the second convoy out of Phnom Penh.

He was one of the most conspicuous figures there at the border crossing. He was a big man, potbellied, and at least 30 pounds overweight. He was strutting around, greeting people in a loud voice, and waving to the Khmer Rouge guards on the other side of the border. The Khmer Rouge did not respond.

As an American citizen traveling abroad, I knew immediately that I didn't want to have anything to do with him. If I were overly friendly, people might get the idea that we Americans are all alike.

He was flashing the peace signal and flourishing his red and white checkered scarf — a traditional Khmer scarf that has become the emblem of the Cambodian liberation forces and a regular part of their uniforms. The scarf and the peace signal didn't seem to match the rest of his outfit — khaki pants, pilot's jacket, and a floppy jungle hat with a U.S. Airborne insignia pinned on to it.

When a friendly newsmen told me that this fatso figure was Sapper, I exclaimed, "Why, of course — he has to be!"

The newsmen offered to introduce me to him, but I didn't really want to interview with Sapper. I just wanted his picture.

"Why are you taking my picture, honey? Am I a celebrity?"

"This will be hanging in the post office someday," I told him.

After that, he wasn't too friendly, but I finally had the picture to go with my story.

I was deeply grateful to THE BLACK PANTHER Party newspaper for running my brief sketch on Sapper in the April 28 issue.

When I met up with my friend Richard Boyle later that day, my suspicions about Sapper were confirmed. Sapper had in fact threatened Richard's life and had jeopardized the lives of other foreigners during that tense period in mid-April before the Khmer Rouge took the city. If Sapper's craziness had achieved the desired result, and if Richard Boyle had been killed in Phnom Penh, that article in THE BLACK PANTHER paper might have been the only clue about the reality of his death that the American public would have seen.

"We Want People's Power In Mozambique"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

extent that it includes all tendencies, including religions, such as Catholics, Moslems, Protestants, atheists—FRELIMO is open to them all.

The formation of a party has different demands to those of a front; a party cannot be just the result of a proclamation. It presupposes a certain level of political consciousness; the existence of cadres; high consciousness of the masses; because the party is not a handful of persons. We would say, as a first step, it is necessary to know the feelings of the people, the internal political situation and the political level which the people have already attained for it to be possible to define the ideology that is going to be followed for the definition of a sole ideology is one of the main characteristics of a party.

We in FRELIMO cannot pretend that our ideology has been embraced by the entire people. But there is an ideological line, a basic ideological thought which is formulated and subscribed to by all members of the Central Committee. The central point, let us say, the strangulation knot, which determines the meeting point between us all, is that we are anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, we are against the exploitation of man by man and against capitalism.

PEOPLE'S POWER

In Mozambique we want people's power. This is the aim which we must achieve; it must be solid and it must be understood and embraced by the people. When that happens, we shall be in a position to create a party.

We realize that a party is necessary because one cannot lead a country without a party. But its formation will depend on the work which FRELIMO and its cadres are going to carry out. It will also be the product of not only this but the extent to which the level of mass consciousness has been raised. It is necessary to be constantly in contact with practice to win the masses to that ideology. In other words, it is through a permanent struggle that new ideas are attained and only a constant struggle can determine the transformation.

Thus, when a major part of our cadres and our people has reached such consciousness that it places them as being the transforming elements of soci-



"...the cadres formed by the struggle will...have a new mentality and a new conception of the world."

ety, then we can have a party, a vanguard party to orientate the country, to orientate the government to promote development, establish priorities and define the tasks for the people.

AFRICA: That is the theory of what you need and how you form your party, but what are the practical steps you must now take to bring about this formation?

MACHEL: First we need cadres; at the moment it cannot

be said that we have many cadres. We will only say that we have cadres when we have already transformed a great part of the mentality which always lived intoxicated by capitalism and by individualist, selfish, ambitious, subjective spirit.

We are still transforming that mentality; it is a necessary effort, a constant activity in the work for the cadre to be born. The cadre does not come from academic

training, that is not the cadre. It is necessary that they should be tempered and forged by the struggle. And the struggle is not just the armed struggle; it is the struggle for the transformation of minds.

Consequently, it is necessary that there should be a policy in the schools, in the health services, in the university, in the factories, in the rural areas, because the cadres will come from those places. These are the cadres formed by the struggle. They will have the new mentality and a new conception of the world. It will be those cadres who will be able to know what we lack and on that basis what is demanded of us. They will know what we lack. Then, we will say: we have cadres.

PELIMO

We in FRELIMO call cadres those who assume the national policy; have a complete vision of the world both in a national and international context; have new conceptions about the world and those who know how to combine and integrate the particular with the general. We want cadres who are free, with confidence in their own strength as agents of transforming nature.

AFRICA: You have inherited from the Portuguese colonial system many problems. In the short term, what are Mozambique's economic problems and how serious are they?

MACHEL: After 500 years of colonization and ten years of war, the situation which exists in Mozambique is not alarming; on the contrary it is very normal. It is a situation which permits us to start and advance more rapidly to develop Mozambique. When we started the war we had absolutely nothing, but in 10 years we have deeply transformed our country. We have uprooted colonialism, transformed it, made Mozambique known to the world. And that was in wartime.

Now we are going to rebuild Mozambique in peace. Our line defines how to rebuild Mozambique. The priorities are given, we know very well the real situation in Mozambique. Therefore we can state with certainty that we will get through this crisis rapidly.

The crisis for us is an excellent situation. If colonialism left Mozambique in a comfortable situation, in an organized situation, it

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

This June 25, after 13 years of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, Mozambique will become fully independent, as FRELIMO (front for the liberation of Mozambique) takes complete control of the country's government.

Come and celebrate this great victory for the people of Mozambique, Africa, and for all progressive people all over the world.

■ DINNER

■ FILMS

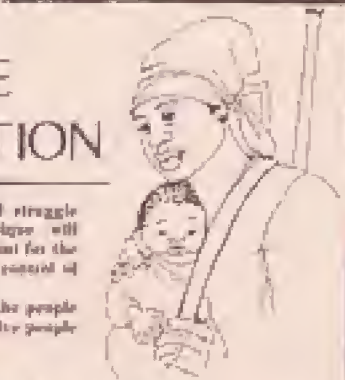
"A Time Continues," 1972, depicting the armed struggle led by FRELIMO, excellent scenes on the national reconstruction programs in the liberated regions.

■ CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

music, poetry from the struggles and by ERICKA HUGGINS

■ SPEAKERS

JEN GURIBAB - South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) representative in the United Nations



Sun., June 29 7pm
APUMEC Hall
3256 E14th St.
OAKLAND

T. KANYAL - West coast representative of Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

Sponsors include: Liberation Support Movement, Ethiopian Student Union, Black Panther Party

ALL PROCEEDINGS SENT DIRECTLY TO FRELIMO

Intercommunal News

CARIBBEAN SEA



Panama Determined To Rid Canal Zone Of U.S.

(Peking, China) — Panama is pushing for the early conclusion of negotiations between it and the U.S. for a new Panama Canal treaty, reports *Hsinshen* news agency.

With the firm backing of numerous Latin American and Third World countries, Panama is working to recover complete sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone. The U.S. imposed an imperialist treaty on the people of Panama in 1903 providing for permanent U.S. occupation of and control over the Canal, and has been uncooperative in drawing up a new treaty.

The delay in agreement on a new treaty is caused, in part, by a dispute between the U.S. and Panama over the duration of the future treaty and the dismantling of U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone. Panama wants the new treaty to conclude before the end of this century while the U.S. wants the new treaty to last for at least another 50 years.

On the issue of the dismantling of U.S. military bases, Panama wants the 14 U.S. bases to gradually be torn down, while the U.S. insists on maintaining these bases for the alleged reason of "defending the Canal."

Widespread protest and persistent struggle by the Panamanian people, escalating significantly in 1964, forced the U.S. to enter into talks with the government of Panama on a new treaty. In February, 1974, the two countries reached agreement on eight principles which were to serve as the basis for a new Canal treaty.

The eight principles require that the unequal treaty of 1903 be abolished and U.S. jurisdiction over Panamanian territory be speedily ended in accordance

AFRICA CONDEMNS RHODESIAN MASSACRE OF 13 BLACKS

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia — Widespread condemnation has followed the massacre in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) of 13 persons by Ian Smith's police on the pretext of quelling rioting Africans. At the same time, the minister of local government and housing of the rebel South regime called last week for the use of the "full force" of Smith's military against the African people in order to stop the growing militant determination of the Black majority for African rule.

In this capital, the Organization of African Unity issued a statement on June 4 condemning the massacre by the racist Smith regime. The statement points out: "The motive of the regime is no doubt part of a well calculated maneuver to frustrate the march to majority rule." The statement calls upon the Zimbabwean people to be vigilant against Smith's abhorrent tactics of dividing the nationalists ranks.

In London, David Stedley, head of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PACA) mission in Europe and America, issued a statement on June 4 condemning the "calculated" massacre and the wounding of several by the Smith regime.

The statement says: "These murders confirm beyond a shadow of doubt that the reactionary White minority regime in Rhodesia is not interested in the peaceful transfer of power to the African majority. This latest use of murderous counterrevolutionary violence, the statement continues, 'also proves that only by means of revolutionary violence will the people of Zimbabwe be able to retrieve their inalienable right to self-determination.'

ZANU leader
NDABANINGI
SITHOLE

being arrested in
Rhodesia in 1969



"We take this opportunity, on behalf of the struggling masses in Azania (South Africa), to reaffirm the unflinching support of the Pan Africanist Congress to the revolutionary armed struggle waged by all patriotic Zimbabwean people and their national liberation movement," the statement says.

The Nigerian government issued a statement in Lagos on June 3 condemning the "cold-blooded murder of defenseless African nationalists by the racist regime of Ian Smith. The statement says:

"The Federal Military Government has learned with dismay and indignation of the cold-blooded murder of several defenseless African nationalists in Zimbabwe by the regime of Ian Smith. The Federal Military Government condemns this wanton killing of innocent men."

The statement points out, "Such an exhibition of naked force must be seen as a deliberate provocation against the nationalists in Zimbabwe and, indeed,

against Africa as a whole and Smith and the evil men surrounding him must bear full responsibility for their crimes."

Kenyan Foreign Minister M. Waiyaki, at a press luncheon in Nairobi on June 4, commenting on the massacre, said: "Kenya strongly condemns this wanton shedding of blood of the sons of Africa." He pointed out that the murder of innocent Africans in Zimbabwe is a grim reminder of the evils of colonialism and apartheid. He said, "The racist, like a leopard, does not change its spots voluntarily."

The Tanzanian newspaper *Daily News* wrote editorially on June 4: "This act of barbarism is further proof that Ian Smith's repressive machine is equipped with the blood of the African people. In its desperation, the Smith regime has now embarked on the wanton use of bullets on unarmed men," the paper states.

The *Daily News* editorial adds: "It would be wrong to imagine that this is only an isolated act, or that the regime will stop here," and points out that the Smith regime has committed the act to intimidate the Zimbabwean people into giving down their tempo in demanding their rights.

The *Ethiopian Herald* in an editorial on June 3 condemning the massacre in Salisbury writes: "The freedom fighters of southern Africa must not lose heart following the recent massacre in Salisbury. There is no freedom without sacrifices. In fact, the brutal acts of murder committed by the racist regime in Salisbury should provide them to a more intensified struggle."

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"We Want People's Power In Mozambique"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

would have lost its nature as colonialism. If it left everything, equipment, left a lot of money in Mozambique, we would be satisfied, that would mean that it would have left us many agents that it would have left its representatives. It would have left the highest state of development of capitalism in Mozambique.

How are we able to distinguish who wanted colonialism, who benefited from colonialism, and for the development of our country, we will know better when it starts. So we are not afraid because first, we have the deciding force, the people of Mozambique. Secondly, we have a correct line which defines our objectives, which shows us how we are going to rebuild Mozambique. Thirdly, we have the territory with enough potential to develop the country.

AFRICA: At FRELIMO's 1968 Congress, the Frelimo came out very strongly against supplying contracts taken to the South African mines. Will this contract in formal present be terminated on June 25 or will it be terminated?

MACHEL: Until June 25, we respect the agreements which the Portuguese made with South Africa. And June 25 will allow Mozambique with South Africa to discuss and review the content of the agreements. Besides that, we have many priority problems to solve in our country. We have to create institutions to better the life of our people. We have the great responsibility.

South Africa receives 150,000 workers per year. The Portuguese did not create the structures for these people to work in Mozambique. Therefore, FRELIMO must believe anything else create structures for these people. We are not hypocritical revolutionaries, the revolution was temporary.

AFRICA: And realism demands a certain amount of production, but it does have the mining contract that you do not want to make the contract and put 150,000 people out of work?

MACHEL: We respect the priorities of the people and our policy is in line with the base because the aspirations of our people. FRELIMO's policy comes from the bottom to the top and goes from the top to the bottom. We will discuss with our people and ask of us can that construct what are you going to do? The people will answer.

Our external policy is dictated by the internal situation. It is not

the international situation, the external which dictates FRELIMO's internal policy. This is our orientation. FRELIMO's policy comes from the people, it is dictated by the internal situation. We do what the people say is correct. That was how we led the struggle for ten years. We would ask the people — are we correct, can we proceed? The people said, "No." It was the people who decided, for example, the emergency policy to war prisoners.

AFRICA: What is your policy with regard to Zimbabwe?

MACHEL: We support Zimbabwe everywhere we say that and declare it. It is our ally. It has a part of our people, and we are also part of the people of Zimbabwe. With all its consequences, we support their just struggle.

AFRICA: Are you going to apply U.S. sanctions against Rhodesia after June 25?

MACHEL: I guarantee however, yes after the 25th of June.

AFRICA: At present both Rhodesia and South Africa have diplomatic representation in Lourenço Marques. Will this continue after independence?

MACHEL: Rhodesia has already received its diplomatic representation in Portugal. We do not know why they are in Mozambique. South Africa is also in Mozambique because it is still a colony. However, they will have to present their credentials.

But to answer directly, the Central Committee is going to study whether we are going to establish relationships, what position to take with regards to South Africa — with regard to the Mozambique workers in South Africa. But I can answer directly, already, with regard to FRELIMO's policy.

AFRICA: What are you going to be the overall guiding principle of your policy after independence?

MACHEL: Our policy is clear. First, all African countries and members of the OAU are our allies. Secondly, in Africa, the freedom movements are also our allies.

Our related countries are our allies. The basis of our relations with them will be at a popular level. Everywhere we were not a liberation movement. Fourthly, the program of parties of all Africa. Europe. Fifthly, the change class forces of the capitalist countries. Sixth, we have solidarity with the newly independent countries who struggle for economic emancipation and con-

solidation of independence. Finally, we are for peace, therefore against expansionism and imperialism.

AFRICA: During the liberation war a number of countries, while not really physically opposing you did so nonetheless through their relationships with Portugal. I am thinking here of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States in particular. What will be your attitude toward these countries after the 25th?

MACHEL: During the struggle we defined the following: we have direct enemies and indirect enemies. The direct enemy was always Portuguese colonialism. Indirect enemies were those who always helped Portugal. Against the direct enemy we fought the armed struggle. Those who never fought against indirect enemies, who were involved either for economic reasons or ideological reasons, or by centuries old prejudices in Britain's case.

ECONOMIC REASONS

For those who were involved for economic reasons, the war was a hardship, and they developed their countries selling war material to Portugal, bringing about in this way the ruin of Portugal. Portugal is today in a crisis and these countries will not help her because it was economic interests which motivated them.

We take into consideration that there are progressive forces in Britain who always supported us. The people of Britain, America, Japan, France, etc. always supported us in the struggle. Consequently, we do not want to isolate people, we want to isolate governments. But these governments represent people, to represent the workers. That help which they want to bring to Mozambique is the product of the workers of those countries, and what we want is to establish good relations with those people. We must differentiate Governments and people certain.

AFRICA: There has been some talk of an economic federation possibly including Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. How does the President view this suggestion?

MACHEL: We noted that some that problem because Mozambique was already a colony. But it is important to be aware. We are favorable to that because it would allow the rapid development of the region.

AFRICA: Has an overall economic plan been developed yet giving priority to such as education, communication, and are there any figures that one can

attach to what is immediately being sought in terms of aid?

MACHEL: To start with, in Mozambique we need about \$400 million to be used in two main fields: agriculture, which is the basis, and the industry which is the revolutionizing factor. When we speak of agriculture as the basis, and taking into consideration that we do not live with hunger, we want to liquidate hunger in our country. This is a priority. We want to liquidate illiteracy in our Mozambique, this is a priority. We want to improve the health services. The rest will come.

AFRICA: What do you intend to do with the political prisoners you are holding, such as former vice president, Samanga?

MACHEL: The prisoners for us are precious because they educate us and at the same time we learn with their how people become corrupt, how they transform themselves into agents of imperialism. The war in Mozambique was against Portuguese colonialism. Many thought that the Portuguese were kind — colonialists, they massacred people, concentrated them in villages, cruelly exploited Mozambique. Therefore, the importance of this Samanga and Lazaro Karimane is a school for us, which teaches us that exploitation has no color, has no race, that the enemy has no country, no people and more, no pity.

For Samanga has political ambitions and Lazaro Karimane economic ambitions. As the two things are inseparable, they become allies immediately. Samanga, having the power in his hands, Lazaro could exploit the people. He needed political power to exploit the Mozambican people.

For that reason, after the coup in Portugal, they did not hesitate to join the enemy to massacre the people, after the agreements and even after they joined the enemy so that the war and business was prolonged, to enable them to earn money and live comfortably. It was within this perspective that they had no doubts as you Spanish Marxist, against of General Canales, assassin of Amilcar Cabral.

Therefore, we say, it is a great lesson for us for those who doubted our definition of the enemy — in short, it is a school. Members of the negative school, they will serve to help the new generations, who will not know what colonialism was — to understand the definition of enemy.

ZAIRE AND F.N.L.A. CONSPIRE TO SUBVERT ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE

(Nairobi, Kenya) — Amid reports that the leaders of the three liberation movements of Angola are meeting in Kenya in an attempt to prevent civil war in that former Portuguese colony, a revealing analysis of the background of the fighting between these movements has appeared in a Dutch monthly, *Angola Bulletin*, translated by the Peoples Translation Service and made available in its May 10 packet.

The report recalls remarks made to a Portuguese daily recently by Philip Agos, the former secret agent of the CIA whose book exposing CIA workings in Latin America and naming names, *Inside The Company: CIA Diary*, has been banned in the United States.

Agos declared that: "We all know that Mobutu (President of Zaire) works for the CIA, Roberto Holden (leader of the FNLA, Front for the National Liberation of Angola), too, in Angola, the CIA does everything to work against Agostinho Neto (president) of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). When we're dealing with one of the richest countries in the world, with many natural resources, it is, of course, imperative to defend American interests."

Angola Bulletin reports a remark made by Allan Donald H. Easton, former Secretary of State for African Affairs, at the U.S. State Department in an interview in *Jeune Afrique*, February 23, 1975. Easton told that publication: "The United States has no plans to invade Angola militarily. We count entirely on the authorities in Zaire to protect American citizens and interests."

Easton was recently replaced in this function by Peter Davis who was ambassador to Chile when the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende was overthrown. Davis' appointment was opposed by the Organization of African Unity in a rare expression of concern about the internal affairs of the U.S. by the African organization.

"Mobutu and his American protectors," writes *Peoples Translation Service*, "have two aims in the hole in Angola: the 'liberation movement' FNLA under the leadership of Mobutu's son-in-law, Holden Roberto, and the separated movement in oil-rich Cabinda, FLEC. Mobutu

made proposals to former Portuguese President General Spínola in September, 1974, calling for a 'Federation of Zaire, Angola and Cabinda.'"

Mobutu is slated to become president of the federation, and Holden Roberto vice president. In exchange, Mobutu wanted the guarantee that the Portuguese and multinational companies could continue the exploitation of Angola's natural resources undisturbed. Mobutu's proposal would mean the incorporation of Angola with its 6 million inhabitants into

Zaire where Mobutu already rules over 24 million people. A union of the two countries so rich in natural resources would in fact make Mobutu the most powerful man in Black Africa.

However, the obstacle standing in the way of the realization of this neo-colonialist plan is the

MPLA under the leadership of Agostinho Neto. This explains the attacks against the MPLA by units of the Holden Roberto FNLA.

With the support of Mobutu and the U.S., the army of the FNLA, which has always been

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

M.P.L.A. guerrillas of Angola.



"The Arabs": Valuable Analyses On Explosive Middle East Issues

(San Francisco, Calif.) — The second issue of *The Arabs*, West Coast Report, monthly newsletter of the Arab Information Center here, is off the press. Like the first, this issue contains valuable information and analyses of the Middle East question not generally available to the seeker for the truth on this potentially explosive issue.

Under the heading "American Public Opinion and Israel: Exodus? Myth and Reality," Khalid I. Bahaa, Ph.D., Director of the center, discusses the claim made recently in the U.S. media that there exists at the present a "major shift" or "great erosion" in U.S. support for Israel.

Dr. Bahaa questions this and suggests rather that "one can detect a trend or a shift in American support for Israel." He

quotes from an editorial published (February 6, 1975) by a small daily, *The Clackamas County News* (circulation 2,228) of Estacada, Oregon, as "the most articulate statement on the new American trend towards Israel..."

The editorial states: "The Israeli government is pressing Washington for more than triple its dollar aid in spite of the recession and anxiety among many Americans about Israel's militant policies in the Middle



Poverty-stricken Palestinian refugee children

JO-NEL'S LIQUOR STORES
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East. If Congress votes these requests and few U.S. legislators in Washington dare oppose pro-Israeli bills, it would mean something over \$2 billion in aid to Israel in the coming fiscal year. That would mean giving Israel's approximately 3,300,000 citizens several times the amount of U.S. aid all the rest of the world combined gets."

The editorial further states, "that the stronger the U.S. makes Israel, the more militant Israel's policy is likely to become, making a peace settlement that much more difficult to obtain... Many Americans believe this country's, the world's and Israel's best interests lie in conciliation. The Arab nations are growing richer far faster than

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

Ralph Moore Rejects "Deal"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

"In response to this secret 'deal,' Ralph, a true servant of the people, said:

"Judge Di Riso told the people who are holding his strings are denying me the right to serve the people, which is all we've done since our beginning here in 1971. And at the same time they're saying that the people have no right to survive, because that's what the Black Panther Party has done — provide programs to help the people survive the economic depression we are in.

"What kind of government is it that will attack, tooth and nails, an individual or organization whose only activities have been that of serving free breakfasts to needy school children, giving thousands of full bags of groceries to the poor communities, providing free child care for mothers who work to make ends meet, being the first to introduce the problem of Sickle Cell Anemia and the first to do mass free testing for the disease, providing free new clothing for people in need, and providing free transportation for people to go see their friends and relatives in prison? What kind of court



Brother RALPH MOORE (with bullhorn), Chattanooga, Tennessee. Black Panther Party coordinator currently serving jail sentence on trumped-up extortion charge.

system is it that would deny me the right to participate in such programs?

"I cannot accept Judge Di Riso's deal because I refuse to sell out the people. The people have been denied life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The people have not seen any freedoms, justice and equality. You've got to give the people what they want.

"It is my belief that to make this sacrifice for the people is heavier than ten Lookout Mountains but to give in to and appease the powerful people who are mistreating the people is lighter than a runway feather. I'll take my stand with the people.

"There will be no justice in American courts until the people are the judges. All power to the people."

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AFRICA IN FOCUS



Central African Republic

An Inter-African Organization of Forestry Economy and Timber Trade was set up in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, on May 26, reports Hainkua news agency. Its purpose is to strengthen cooperation among the timber producing and exporting African countries and to coordinate their policies on timber production and export. Eleven African countries — Cameroon, the Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zaïre and Central Africa — signed the agreement. The organization will be headquartered in Libreville, capital of Gabon.

Guinea

"Armed struggle is the only way to counter the war imposed by racist and imperialists on the peoples of Azania (South Africa), Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)," Conkery Radio (Guinea) said on June 4. The Radio pointed out: "The intensified militarization in Pretoria (South Africa) clearly shows that to appeal for dialogue is aimed at blunting the violence of the fighting African people. Dialogue and détente is a smoke-screen for the occupation of Namibia and the savage militarization in Azania," the Radio said.

Zaire

The Arab fund for providing loans to Africa will allocate a credit of 12 million U.S. dollars to Zaire, according to an agreement signed in Cairo on June 8, by assistant Secretary General of the Arab League, Sayed Nofal, and Zaire ambassador in Egypt, Gian Biagio de Wapinda. The fund was established in accordance with a decision made by the first Arab-African Cooperation Conference last year. So far it has granted loans to 30 African countries, reports Hainkua.

ENTERTAINMENT

To Freedom

To walk a country mile
To feel and see the sun in all
splendor
To see the blue sky, not having to
look up to see it
Through windows, fuck dirty
windows
To eat food, not something in
misquerade as food
To lock and unlock my own doors
To see the faces of my loved one
To hear the voice of a woman, not
imitations
To wear clothing, not rags
To breathe fresh air, not used,
done used, misused air.

Bro. Leonard
Oakland, Cal.



The Choice

I am a Brother who has fingered
in pain and agony because of
needs gone unfulfilled,
Imprisoned by steel chains
flapped tightly around my brain,
A chain bound together by links
of fear and idleness.

While all the time the giant God
of Self

is reaching out, its mighty hands
to break this chain that ingene-
rated and deprives me of living

I and only I can bring forth the
mighty Hand in full wrath to
break this chain of self imprison-
ment.

I and only I can sap the giant God
of his power and remain a slave of
none if's.

Bro. Leonard
Oakland, Cal.

LANEY COLLEGE THIRD WORLD STUDENTS
CREATE PEOPLE'S ART

(Oakland, Calif.) — The seri-
ous desire of Black and poor
minority students to create mean-
ingful and relevant art for the
community — art for the people
— is the ongoing goal of the Third
World Artists' Collective at Laney
College here.

A position paper by the Collec-
tive states in part:

"Diversity in culture cannot
erase the nonhumanity of our
struggles or the determination to



overcome. Hopefully, through the
consistent efforts of all Third
World artists at Laney to work in
unity, the collective spirit will
grow."

The Collective, less than one
year old, is working to "beautify
our surroundings with meaning-



Third World people demand relevant art. (Drawings by Emory.)

ful images which reflect the
historical experience of our an-
cestors as well as the aims and
purposes of our people as a
community." In order to beautify
the surroundings, the Collective
is working on its first major
project, the construction of a
mural between the cafeteria
doors at the Student Center.

In explaining its program, the
Collective states:

"Third World Artists' Collec-
tive is open for participation by
artists into photography, music,
dance, poetry and creative writ-
ing, theatre, graphic arts and
cinematography as well.

"We hope to pool these
resources and use them as tools

to create multi-media productions
both on and off campus. Such
projects will be mutually beneficial
experiences for the artists involv-
ed and the audience, people of all
ages from our community."

The Collective's current faculty
sponsor is Bernardo Garcia Pan-
dorenes. Its free-lance technical
adviser is mural artist Gary
Graham, who also teaches a class
in Mural Painting/Environmental
Art. The class, offered through
Laney's Experimental College, is
a direct result of efforts by Third
World Collective members to
obtain college credit for their
work.

MULTI-MEDIA APPROACHES

Other courses involving multi-
media educational approaches to
the arts and viewing art as a means
or medium of social change are
being planned at Laney through
the Art Department and the
Experimental College of Interdis-
ciplinary Studies. The Collective
is actively seeking community
artists who would be interested in
teaching innovative art courses at
Laney. One such artist who has
been asked to teach is Black
Panther Party member and world-
renowned People's Artist Emory
Douglas.

The Collective will soon be
organizing a Muralists' Sympo-
sium to be held at the Oakland
Museum. Anyone interested in
participating in the symposium
may contact Gary Graham or
Paula Simon at Laney College.
Further information on the
work of the Third World Artists'
Collective may be obtained from
Bernardo Garcia. □

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Boycott Cuts Coors Beer Sales

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

"It is my personal understanding that Messrs. William and Joseph Coors, owners of the billionaire Coors brewery in Golden, Colorado are part of your diversion list. Let me point out to you, Mr. President, that the Coors brewery in Colorado has been convicted of racial discrimination and has continued to operate a racist and anti-working people company. You have knowledge of this, Mr. President, don't you?"

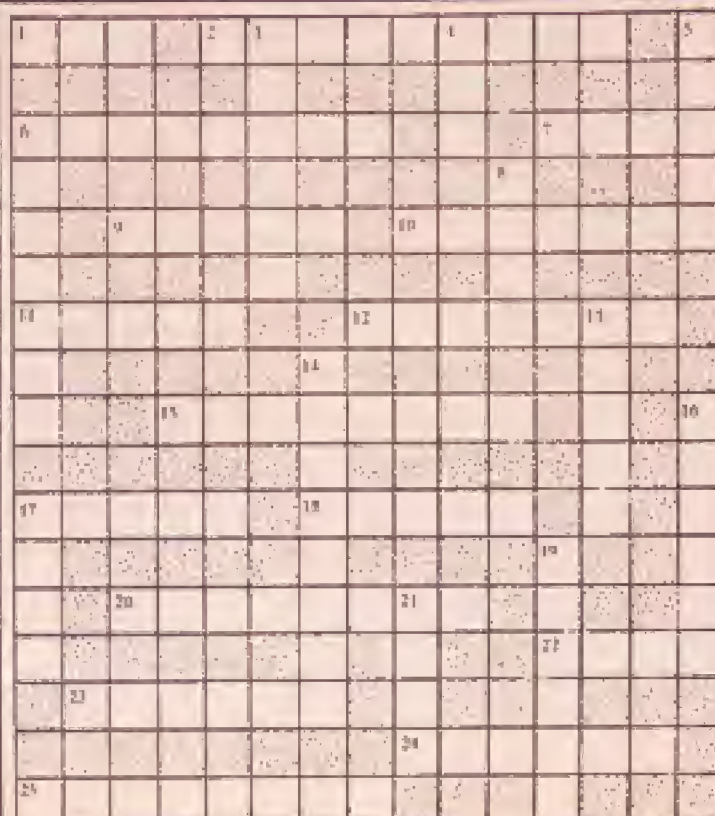
"It also astounded me, and I am sure many Americans, when you nominated Mr. Joseph Coors to the Federal Communications Commission. This, Mr. President, is another blunder on your part."

"This swimming pool that is being constructed in our White House will be built with the blood of Chicanos, sweat of the Blacks, suffering of the Asians, disrespect for the Elderly, disregard for our Students, and a slap in the face to all Poor Whites... If, Mr. President, your love of the water is so strong, buy a rubber duck and jump into our bathtub at our White House. Remember, Mr. President, the people of the United States of America built and paid for The White House. Your accommodation there is complimentary in our White House until 1976..."

BLACK S. AFRICANS WIN VET STATUS

Thirty years after World War II, Blacks of South Africa that participated in that war have been officially recognized as war veterans. An official of the Rantu Affairs Commissioner's office announced recently that they are now eligible for war veterans pensions and allowances previously denied them. They will receive amounts varying from \$57 to \$74 a month as war pensions as well as the old age pension of \$30.75 bi-monthly. Africans served with White South African forces in both world wars but did not carry arms.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. U.S. Representative of Pennsylvania — A Black Man.
2. President of SCLC — A Black Man.
3. U.S. Representative of New York & Presidential Candidate of 1972 — A Black Woman.
7. Author of "Why We Can't Wait" — A Black Man.
9. U.S. Representative, California — A Black Woman.
10. U.S. Representative, California — A Black Man.
11. National Director of CORE — A Black Man.
12. U.S. Representative, Michigan — A Black Man.
13. Supreme Minister, Nation of Islam — A Black Man.
14. Commissioner, Fed. Communications Comm. — A Black Man.
15. Co-Founder, Black Panther Party — A Black Man.
16. U.S. Representative, Florida — A Black Man.
17. A shot line?
18. U.S. Representative, New York — A Black Man.
19. Editor of THE BLACK PANTHER International News Service — A Black Man.
20. El Hajj Malik El Shabazz — A Black Man.

DOWN

4. U.S. Senator of Massachusetts — A Black Man.
5. World Heavyweight Boxing Champion — A Black Man.
6. U.S. Representative, Michigan — A Black Man.
8. U.S. Representative, Illinois — A Black Man.
10. Journalist, Syndicated Columnist — A Black Man.
11. Associate Justice, U.S. Supreme Court — A Black Man.
13. U.S. Representative, Texas — A Black Woman.
14. To give assistance.
15. Founder of the Black Panther Party.
21. U.S. Representative, Tennessee — A Black Man.

Across 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Panama Determined

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12
with the terms specified in the new treaty.

Little or no progress on the new treaty has been made since the agreement on the eight principles. The U.S. has stubbornly refused to hold talks with Panama. Last March, several U.S. senators proposed a draft resolution calling for "unalterable sovereignty of the U.S." over the Canal and the Canal Zone. Recently, Ellsworth Bunker, the chief U.S. negotiator on the Panama treaty, declared that America intends to maintain as much control of the land, water and airspace around the Canal as it deems necessary for the defense of the Canal.

Other Latin American countries and Third World nations are actively aiding Panama in its fight to regain sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Panama's head of state, Omar Torrijos, has held talks with the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela and signed a joint statement with them calling for Panama's inalienable sovereignty over its entire territory.

At the fifth assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) held last May, foreign ministers and delegates from member states included in the meeting's agenda as a main topic the demand that the U.S. "return the Panama Canal." Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, on behalf of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Coordinative Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries which met last March, sent a letter to the foreign minister of Panama affirming the non-aligned countries' full support of the Panamanian people in the struggle to regain control of the Canal Zone.

Rhodesian Massacre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Meanwhile, latest reports from Salisbury indicate that agreement has been reached between the African National Council (ANC) and Ian Smith to hold a constitutional conference. However, Smith refuses the ANC demand that the conference be held outside Rhodesia so that African nationalist leaders now outside the country and threatened with arrest if they return, could attend the talks.

These include the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) who is now outside the country. Smith has said he would arrest Rev. Sithole the moment he sets foot in Rhodesia.

SPORTS

MARTIAL
ARTS

REALIZING YOUR POTENTIAL

The immediate function of the martial artist as instructor is to help students actualize/realize their potential. The instructor must help people increase their ability to perform.

Three major aspects are involved in achieving efficient (effective) performance. The first aspect is psychological readiness, the extent to which the individual is psychologically prepared to activate his abilities at a given time. This includes the individual's attitudes about himself/herself, and the individual's confidence in a given ability to perform at a given time.

Along with confidence/fault in one's self, there is the immediate and necessary physical conditioning of the body. The better prepared and broad-minded individual is at least statistically better able to cope with crisis situations outside of the martial arts school or in day-to-day experience. These concepts involve the second aspect of performance and growth. The third aspect is application of natural laws and principles (general statements of real conditions and facts) which influence human performance.

Of those aspects that may be labeled anatomical and physiological, in regards to an individual's performance, let's examine their general and specific components.

The general athletic or human performance ability outlines what all of us are able to accomplish without any special training or prolonged periods of study. The specific components are skills (neuromuscular and therefore learned, coordination) specific to human performance. General athletic/human abilities include such components as strength, endurance, agility and flexibility. Specific skills of the martial artist and each individual include precision, kicking, with focus and power/speed, coordinated jumping and striking.

Here again it is necessary to mention the term "capacity" in human performance. Capacity is inherited; we are all born with certain capacities. Whatever we develop or become is no more than "bringing out of the darkness" our innate abilities.

25,000 CHEERING FANS WELCOME MUHAMMAD ALI TO MALAYSIA

(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) — Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, living up to his reputation as the "people's champ" of the world, was welcomed by over 25,000 cheering fans as he arrived in predominantly Muslim Malaysia on June 11.

As he arrived at the airport, he was greeted by garlands, scented flowers and the beat of drums. Ali was arriving in Malaysia for his scheduled title defense against Joe Bugner on July 1. Ali was visibly shaken by the reception and stated that, "This is beautiful. It is the most beautiful thing ever, just beautiful."

The next day, Ali dined in what he called Malaysia's "White House" with Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak. Both Ali and Bugner were dinner guests of Razak, and after dinner a call was placed to the office of promoter Don King in New York where boxing writers were assembled. Ali took the phone and spoke, declaring himself "the heavyweight champion of the whole world speaking to you from my home in Malaysia...."

"They are trying to keep me here and it looks like they are succeeding. I was in the United



MUHAMMAD ALI (center) being surrounded by onlookers on his arrival in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

States White House for only 20 minutes, but they've had me here for two pleasant hours."

Ali went on to refer to Bugner as "the great White hope" and said that he (Ali) represented "all the big Black fighters there ever was. I can't let an Englishman beat the baldest brother in the world."

The fact that Muhammad Ali is a Black Muslim and a Black man has gained him huge support in

Malaysia and a song dedicated to him, "Mr. Black Superman," is already a hit in Malaysia.

Earlier, however, while Ali was in San Francisco waiting to depart for Malaysia, he held a press conference for sports writers who either didn't take him seriously or didn't know how to take him at all. Ali explained that, "Fighters don't fight every month, except me, that is, I'm unique, there's no doubt about it. I'm going to be the greatest fighter of all time. Everytime you look up, I'm in the ring."

In explaining the reasons why he is fighting, Ali was explicit. "I'm buying buildings for Black people all over the country, to help Black people," Ali said. "I didn't move to Hollywood, marry a blond and make movie money. I can't think of no better use of my money than to help my brothers and sisters." He explained why he is the people's champ, because as he says, "I'm not just talking about it, I'm doing it."

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Answers To Last
Week's Crossword
Puzzle

ACROSS: 1: ARVN 4: Vietnam 8: China
20: Defilement 31: Kim 32: Search
33: Japan 34: Korea 35: NFL 36: Mae
37: Taiwan 38: Pacification 39: Khmer
42: Repression 23: Glop

DOWN: 1: Aggression 2: Vietnam
3: Thailand 4: Vietnamization 5: Hanoi
6: Indochina 7: Lee 8: Ho 10: Ho Chi Minh
19: Cambodia 20: Laos



M.P.L.A. leader AGOSTINHO NETO.

Zaire And F.N.L.A.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14
stationed in Zaire, has been recently rapidly expanded. According to an estimate of the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement, FNLA has more than 22,000 troops at its disposal, as opposed to the MPLA's 5,000. "With the military help of Mobutu, the FNLA army has begun a 'silent invasion' in the north of Angola."

While the well equipped and highly trained army of the FNLA was held in neighboring Zaire, the guerrilla forces of the MPLA were engaged in military confrontations with the armies of the Portuguese throughout Angola for the past six years at least. As a result, it is the MPLA forces that have the support of the masses of the people of Angola.

With the impending transfer of power and the inevitable demand for one-man, one-vote elections, it is certain MPLA would easily win. Such a victory would make impossible Mobutu's dreams of a federation, of an exploitive type, since the MPLA would never agree to such an arrangement.

The widespread attacks against units of the MPLA in various parts of Angola and the resultant fighting, instigated by the FNLA, Mobutu and the CIA may very well be aimed at creating a pretext for a military invasion of Angola by the armed forces of Zaire, in conjunction with the 22,000 FNLA troops in Zaire, backed and financed by the U.S. through the CIA.

Such an action would have as its objective the total liquidation of the MPLA, the forced assumption of power by Holden Roberto and the eventual merging of Angola with Zaire under Mobutu — all in the glory of the continued imperialist exploitation of the riches of Angola and Zaire. [

King Assassination : A Conspiracy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

would ask no questions. Ray recalled Oswald's oft-repeated response that "he wasn't paying me to ask questions."

When Ray was asked about conspiracy at his recent hearing, he stated that he "was never associated with more than one person." And he knew that person by an alias.

4) Funding. Oswald, Ray and Wallace's assistant, Arthur Bremer, spent money for exceeding their incomes. According to Gerald Ford, the Texas Attorney General told the Warren Commission that informant Lee Oswald received \$200 per month from the FBI. George Wallace has suggested that Bremer might have been funded by the White House "Plumbers."

5) Radio Control. Soon after the JFK assassination, when the Dallas police were floundering around arresting assassins instead of the patsy, a description of a suspect resembling Lee Oswald was broadcast over the police radio. To this day, the broadcast is of unknown origin.

Attica

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

Borus in the fall of 1974, it included the following paragraph:

(Shango told me)...that he didn't want anything to happen to the guys who were locked up; that some people were going crazy and might do things we all would regret. That he (Shango) didn't want anyone killed, or any personal beefs settled because of the situation."

At a hearing in February, 1975, Flowers testified that his statement was a true recounting of the conversation and that his statement to the state investigators was false. After intensive cross-examination by the defense, Flowers once again admitted that the statement given to Ms. Borus was true.

On re-direct by the prosecution, Flowers said that the statement given to the state investigators was true. Flowers was never able to reconcile the two versions of his sworn testimony and the only clear conclusion which could be reached was that Flowers had perjured himself a number of times.

State Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Matlack, the presiding judge, refused to allow the defense to ask certain questions of Jack Florence, a former Attica inmate and now prosecution

Witness minutes of the King slaying, the Memphis police radio network was similarly penetrated. A broadcast of unknown origin exactly described a police chase of a white Mustang. Ray owned a white Mustang, but police admit no chase ever occurred.

A man who seemed to have a radio in his hip pocket was photographed in Dallas' Dealey Plaza at the time of the JFK murder. The man, Jim Hicks, was identified and questioned by D.A. Jim Garrison. Hicks testified before the New Orleans grand jury that he had been the radio coordinator for the JFK assassination team.

6) Assistance from Law Enforcement. A successful conspiracy requires power inside the federal government to cover up evidence. Arthur Murtagh, ex-FBI agent, who was involved in both JFK and King murder investigations, saw conspiracy leads being "washed out, consistently and deliberately."

Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the nation's chief law enforcer, declared, within a day



Men of Attica, 1971.

witness, about his prior grand jury testimony concerning the beatings he had received on September 13, 1971, after the retaking of the prison. Questions were also disallowed on an incident where he had been forced by corrections officers to remove his false teeth and smash them on the ground.

The defense has maintained that the state used these coercive tactics to elicit false testimony. The defense then introduced a letter dated October 4, 1971, found in Florence's parole file, which said that his parole would be held up because he was under investigation for alleged crimes committed during the rebellion; three days later he was released on parole. A subsequent letter to the parole board saying that Florence had fully cooperated in the investigation was also introduced. [

of the King murder, that there was "no evidence of conspiracy." This was before the evidence could have been evaluated.

Assassins seem to be the only suspects who benefit from law enforcement's quick release. King conspirator Jack Armstrong was arrested in Memphis and cleared by the FBI. Conspirators "Frenchy" and Eugene Breeding, who were arrested and given quick release in Dallas on the day of JFK's assassination, have been connected to the King murder.

Those who have had a long history of arrest and quick release are often intelligence agents. Some notable examples are Jack Armstrong, Jack Ruby, and Donald "Clayton" DeFreeze, leader of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

7) Triple heading. In an espionage mission, operatives are called upon to play many different roles, thus reducing the number of operatives involved, and lightening security. Although exaggerated, TV's "Mission Impossible" team operates in this way.

New Orleans D.A. Garrison has suggested that Jack Ruby was triple-hating in Dallas when he 1) drove assassins to the scene; 2) planted the "magic bullet" in Parkland Hospital; 3) was called upon to "narrow the patsy" to eliminate Oswald. In Memphis, Frenchy and Jack Armstrong also wore many hats.

JFK and King were eliminated by paramilitary operations coordinated by the Secret Team, an autonomous clique that operates as an invisible government within and without the official government structure. The right-wing, CIA-trained operatives of the Kennedy assassination have been linked to the King murder.

The two cover-ups have frightening similarities. Certainly the corporate media's acceptance and dutiful repetition of the JFK cover story (that Oswald and Ruby were just confused loners) demonstrated to the Secret Team that the media would accept the cover stories of future assassinations rather than attempt to expose murder conspiracies involving U.S. military and intelligence agents.

The corporate media has used its technological power to instantaneously rewrite the history of a decade of assassinations. Radical change will be required before government by assassination is ended and the record is set straight. [1]

"Popeye" Jackson Murder

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The San Francisco Police Department has apparently ignored the anonymous call, which said the \$10,000 contract was issued by the neo-Aryan Brotherhood against "Popeye" Jackson and four other unnamed Bay Area radicals, although other informed sources say they had heard reports of such a contract several days earlier. The obvious question is why? Was the assassination actually carried out by the police?

In fact, since the gangland-style slaying of Jackson, who had spent 19 of his 45 years in prison and his White woman companion, Sally Vayo, a 28-year-old elementary school teacher, police have concentrated their efforts in harassing the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization (VVAW/WSO) and the United Prisoners Union (UPU), the prison reform group Jackson founded in 1973.

LOCAL BENEFIT

The police have demanded that the VVAW/WSO provide them with a list of all persons who attended a local benefit party on Saturday evening June 7, saying that Jackson and Ms. Vayo had been there just a few hours before their murder.

The UPU has been openly critical and distrustful of the police investigation, reporting police harassment of UPU members, and charging that the police are also demanding a list of all UPU members.

KNOW THE ENEMY

and know yourself
in 100 battles
you will never
be imperiled

Sun Izu

recon

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I am just far to hold you and express my love for you, so I am writing to say I LOVE YOU and THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY. Sister, what you and the comrades there have done for the common people of the world is a love story. Thanks for not taking an individualist route. HATE POWER TO THE PEOPLE! HATE the coward. Learn when is necessary and come back strong.

All Power to the People
Comrade Fred Holt
Save The People
Washington, D.C.

Dear Comrades:

Would you please inform me when I can contact you in St. Louis, Missouri, chapters and how I can give my support for the people through the Black Panther Party?

I am among the most dedicated members who are confined within these walls which are not supporting with the needs of the struggle for the Black people, and I can do your justice doing towards the freedom of Black people in America. But I feel as though my support should be discussed more than how I do the Black Panther Party, because any Black revolutionary higher or lower who knows that time is here in America should do and want to give their support in any way possible for the people through the Black Panther Party.

I am preparing for my release from maximum to minimum custody on about July 20, 1975. Now, only I am released I am planning on observing the B.P.P. from the inside instead of from the outside. Then I will attempt to make my contribution within your organization.

For the people
Imamu Wani
"Harambe"
P.O. Box 24000, Kan.

Greetings of Solidarity:

Need your assistance in securing meaningful lines of physical communication. Also need information in regards to my obtaining the hardcover edition of *Black Is My Love*.

I've caged and have been for the last seven years in federal prison, which places me financially unable to obtain the needed reading material. Any and all assistance shall be greatly appreciated.

There must be some accessibility within these walls who wishes to relate and exchange ideas with one of my desperate brethren (there a female reader is welcome).

No one here the resources in forward beyond no further in my particular condition. Pamphlets, taped pages, or any other form of disseminated information is greatly needed in as much as these camps of the damned behind prison lines.

I extend my highest revolutionary greetings to all who continue to struggle on their. Much love from my struggle within the belly of the vicious, gross, murdering, capitalist beast.

Power to growth and development
Lombard
Oakland, Calif.

P.S. Female prisoners are of a dire need!!

Dear Uncle Brothers and Sisters:

All Power to the People! I am speaking to you from the administrative separation wing of the Kentucky State Penitentiary in Richmond, Virginia. I would like to take this opportunity also to congratulate you and others who have devoted their time and opportunity in getting the views of the people, the knowledge of what is out against. I sincerely hope that you will continue your struggle. I also hope this will find you my teachers and sisters in the heat of revolutionary spirit.

Comrade, Lena Turner (also known as Yaw Nelson), wrote you concerning the revolutionary brothers who wish to receive the help of others—real help. These brothers have been kidnapped and taken accused and have not meeting any so-called justice in obtaining in the general population. They have been held for months in a maximum security prison.

So, comrades of you will take this opportunity to check on this. These brothers were to receive a letter or books and legal aid for their freedom. They will be very grateful for the aid of others.

Comrades, the date on the letter maybe the late 4th or 5th of March. I feel the page has blacked out communication so if you don't receive the letter in this one I will try to be happy to file a suit against them. They are very hypocrites and not the struggle.

So, my brothers and sisters, let me close this letter with peace, love and happiness. Will remain until I hear from you.

All Power to the People
Lena Turner
Richmond, Va.

"The Arabs"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

U.S. aid to Israel can be increased. And greatly increased and disproportionate aid to Israel only alienates the Arab world further from Washington."

Changing that "threats of war" by U.S. spokesmen are not the answer, the editorial concludes: "The answer is in mustering of enough domestic political courage among U.S. politicians and the White House to talk blunt truth to Israel; abide by U.N. resolutions, return seized Arab land and obtain a permanent peace settlement while there is still time — as the quid pro quo for American aid."

"This is precisely what we in the Arab world, in simple terms, expect from America," writes Dr. Raban.

The newsletter reports on a California protest against the appointment of a former Hagannah member as Director of Housing and Community Development for California. The appointee, Arnold Sternberg, while a U.S. citizen, carried out terrorist acts on behalf of Israel from January to May, 1948, as an active member of the Hagannah, the armed terrorist "army" that drove Palestinians off land coveted by the Zionists during that period.

A report entitled "Arab Image in Textbooks Evaluated" discusses an "exhaustive analysis and evaluation" of textbooks being considered for adoption by the state of California, by the Education Committee of the Arab Association of University Graduates.

The report states that the Committee members, educators and scholars in their own right "while not surprised by the inaccuracies, insinuations and inappropriateness of emphasis, were shocked by the degree of these faults."

Much more is contained in the swagpage newsletter. It can be obtained free by writing to the Arab Information Center, Russ Building, 225 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

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A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nutritious, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other diseases-causing pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAM

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton



In Celebration of Knowledge

The Intercommunal Youth Institute

1975 Graduation Ceremonies

Thursday June 12 1975



HPNCA photos

